# The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2670. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.


## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

### The Prince Albert at St. Johns, and the Anglo-Saxon at Portland.

### PUBLICATION OF THE SAVOY TREATY.

### Excommunication of the Pope Against his Despoilers.

### Conditions of the Hispano-Moorish Treaty.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, April 9, } via Sackville, N. B., April 10. }

The steamship *Prince Albert*, Captain PROWSE, from Galway on Saturday the 31st ult., arrived at this port at noon of Monday, the 9th inst.

She has 90 passengers for St. Johns, and 550 for New-York, for which port she will leave on Tuesday morning.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ult.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 30th.

### THE SAVOY QUESTION.

The treaty for the cession of Savoy to France was published, but its features were already known.

It was reported that Switzerland will protest against French occupation, civil or military, of Chablais and Faucigny.

There were rumors of a probable Congress on the Swiss question.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had stated in the House of Commons that the San Juan question was approaching a settlement.

A warrant had been issued against HEENAN and SAYERS to compel them to keep the peace.

The House of Commons had adopted an address to the Crown, urging strong efforts to obtain from France the abolition of the restrictions on British shipping.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had rescinded its former resolutions, and determined to raise £25 000 on a mortgage of the old cable, to be expended in efforts to its restoration.

### FRANCE.

The French Senate had indirectly rejected, by a large majority, petitions requesting their intervention in favor of the temporal powers of the Pope.

The Paris Bourse had been buoyant and prices considerably higher, viz.: 70f. 35c.; but on Friday a strong reaction set in, and the closing quotation for Rentes was 68f. 85c.

The French papers treat Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S speech with comparative indifference.

### ITALY.

The Pope had issued the act of major excommunication against all who counseled rebellion, invasion or usurpation in the Romagna, and had sent a protest to all the Governments against the annexation of the Legations to Sardinia.

### AUSTRIA.

Austria had handed to the German Diet a protest against the annexation of the Italian Duchies to Sardinia.

### SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The official Madrid *Gazette* contain the preliminaries of the treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco. Morocco cedes all the territory between the sea and the road to Aughera; the Convention of 1859 relative to "Manilla" ("Melilla") is ratified; an indemnity of 20,000,000 piastres is to be paid to Spain for the expenses of the war; and in the meantime, Spain is to hold Tetuan; a commercial treaty is guaranteed, and a Spanish Minister and missionaries are permitted to reside at Fez. The treaty is to be signed at Tetuan, April 2, and a commission is to be appointed to determine the boundaries between Spain and Morocco.

### BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, April 10.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool, 29th, *via* Qqeenstown, 29th ult., arrived this evening.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 3 A. M. of the 26th.

The *Anglo Saxon* arrived at 10:45 P. M. She brings 180 passengers.

Spoke, 26th, ship *Calliope*; 29th, ship *Northern Chief*, from Calla; April 10, off the Bay of Fundy ship *St. Mark*.

### ENGLAND.

The work had been recommenced on the *Great Eastern*.

Earl LONGFORD was dead.

Lord ELGIN'S departure for China had been delayed until the middle of April.

Before the House of Commons Investigating Committee, Sir CUSACK RONEY testified that Mr. LEVER agreed to transfer the contract for carrying the mails from Galway to the Montreal Company, but subsequently repudiated his agreement.

The London *Herald* understands that a Congress of the great Powers will be held in the course of a few weeks in London.

It is asserted that Russia favors a Congress.

### FRANCE.

The first returning battalions of the French army from Italy had entered Savoy.

Reports had been in circulation that orders had been transmitted to Italy to suspend the departure, but it was pronounced untrue.

France assumes one hundred and seventy-five million francs of the debt of Piedmont, in consideration of the cession of Savoy.

### SPAIN.

The preliminaries of peace between Spain and Morocco were signed on the 25th. An armistice was concluded previously.

A battle occurred on the 23d on the road to Tangiers, in which the Spaniards were completely victorious.

### ITALY.

The result of the election for representatives in Parliament was very favorable to the Liberal cause.

It is reported from Rome that on the 20th the gendarmes charged the people, and that more than 30 were wounded.

The *Patrie* asserts that the King of Naples, notwithstanding the invitation of the Pope, refuses to occupy the Papal States with Neapolitan troops.

Prince CARIGNAU is appointed Lieutenant of the King and commauder of the naval and military forces.

The administrative centre will remain provisionally at Florence. RIKASOLI is appointed General Governor. The Ministry is discontinued, and the army of Tuscany will be incorporated with the Sardinian army. A squadron with Sardinian troops had left Genoa for Tuscany.

It is supposed that the whole of the Pope's troops will garrison Rome. The Neapolitans will occupy the Marches to prevent a conflict with the Piedmontese.

It is believed the Queen of Spain will be anxious to send Spanish troops to the Papal States.

### AUSTRIA.

The Minister of the Interior has rebuked the Austrian functionaries in Hungary, for not watching the movements of the populace, and reporting the names of persons hostile to the Government.

### SWITZERLAND.

It is expected that England and Prussia will act in concert, especially in maintaining the rights of Switzerland.

BERLIN, Tuesday.

The answer to M. THOUVENEL'S note is distinct for the reservation of the rights, and energetically supports the demand of Switzerland.

### INDIA.

India dates are to February 24, but there is nothing important.

The total cost of the mutinies is estimated at forty millions sterling.

It is proposed to tax unmanufactured tobacco 6d. per pound.

At Calcutta, ships are in demand for England and China.

The United States steamer *Hartford* was at Hong Kong.

The widow of Gen. Sir WILLIAM NAPIER is dead.

### Commercial News by the Prince Albert.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for money was heavy. An advance of the rate of interest by the Bank of England was pending.

Consols closed on Friday at 94¼ for money, and 94⅝@94¾ for account; and on Saturday, at 94@94⅝ for both money and account.

The French Bourse was very agitated, and the rates had reached 70f. 35c. but closed at 69f. 30c. (?)

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £95,000.

BARINGS' circular reports Money decidedly more stringent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 43,000 bales, of which 2,560 were to speculators and 5,000 to exporters. The market was very dull, and prices had a declining tendency. Some circulars report the inferior qualities ⅛d. lower. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet at the following authorized quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fair Orleans | 7¾d. | Middling do | 6 5-16d. |
| Middling do | 6¾d | Fair Uplands | 7d. |
| Fair Mobiles | 7¾d. | Middling do | 6 3-16d. |

The stock in port was estimated at 847,000 bales, of which 691,600 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm, but rather tamer.

HAVRE MARKET.

The Havre Cotton market closed with a declining tendency; sales of the week 10,000 bales; stock 231,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 105f; New-Orleans *bas*. 99f.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market was dull, and Tuesday's advance was barely maintained.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Flour tending downward; American, 26s.@30s., but prices barely maintained. Wheat quiet at about Tuesday's advance, but full prices were occasionally obtained; red Western, 10s. 3d.@10s. 8d.; white Western, 10s. 6d.@12s 6d. Corn dull; yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d.; white, 37s.@38s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report—BEEF steady. PORK firm and Irish 2s. 6d. higher; new American 75s.@77s. 6d. BACON steady. LARD dull and nominal. TALLOW—Little inquiry and prices weak; butchers', 57s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHES quiet, at 29s.@30s. for Pots, and 33s.@33s. 6d. for Pearls. SUGAR heavy. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm, and 3d. higher. BANK quiet; Philadelphia, 8s. 9d.@9s. 6d.; Baltimore, 7s. 6d. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. RESIN dull at 4s. 3d.@4s. 4½. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s. 6d.@36s. TEA—Sales unimportant.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARINGS' Circular reports WHEAT firm, and 1s @2s. higher. IRON steady, for Bars and Rails; Pig dull and slightly lower; sales at 55s. 9d. SUGAR dull, and partially 1s. lower. RICE firm. TEA irregular, and slightly lower. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s. 6d. @35s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There was no change to note in American Securities.

LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday—P. M.

COTTON very dull. Sales to-day 4 000 bales. WHEAT buoyant. CORN steady. FLOUR steady. PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Saturday.

The Colonial produce markets for the week have been unsettled, partially from the proposed advance in the Bank rate.

### Political Movements.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 10.

The Democratic State Convention met at Jefferson City yesterday morning. After a spirited discussion, Judge ROWLAND, who is said to be in favor of DICKINSON for the Presidency, was elected temporary Chairman. At the afternoon session R. E. ACOCK of Polk County, was chosen permanent President. After the election of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, the Convention adjourned till evening.

CHICAGO DELEGATES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 10.

R. T. DAVIS, of Fall River, and S. WEBB, Jr., of Scituate, were chosen delegates to the Chicago Convention, at Middleboro, to-day. G. B. WESTON and G. GOFF were chosen substitutes.

The Republican Convention of the Second District to-day elected ROBERT J. DAVIS, of Fall River, and SETH WEBB, Jr., of Scituate, as delegates to Chicago.

### Fires.

STORES AT WELLSVILLE, N. Y.

WELLSVILLE, Tuesday, April 10.

At about 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the rear of the store of H. G. TAYLOR, and before it could be subdued, entirely destroyed that store, together with the stores occupied by H. H. PARKER and J. F. FOWLER, and a barber-shop and dwelling occupied by —— MASON. Total loss $10,000. Total insurance about $5,000.

AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

NASHVILLE, Uuesday, Aprll 10.

A fire on Union-street, to-day, destroyed property to the amount of $30,000 belonging to GEORGE GREYS, J. FLOWERS, JOHN LUKE and MR. BARNESS.

### Trouble at an Indiana Penitentiary.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Tuesday April 10

Onr citizens, some weeks since, remonstrated with the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary against the employment of convicts on work outside of the walls. The Superintendent persisted, and, this morning, the bells were rung and the citizens assembled, and the convicts were withdrawn inside the walls,—thus quieting the matter for the present.

### Salvage of Cargo from the Wreck of the Hungarian.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 10.

A correspondent at Barrington states that about four hundred cases and bales of cargo have been taken from the wreck of the steamship *Hungarian* within the past few days.

### Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 10.

The following is the weekly statement of the Boston Banks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $36,581,700 |
| Loans and Discounts | 60,660 600 |
| Specie | 6,320 600 |
| Due from other Banks | 9,788,000 |
| Due to other Banks | 9 206 000 |
| Deposits | 20,470.000 |
| Circulation | 7,756,000 |

### Later from Mexico.

VERA CRUZ QUIET—MIRAMON ON HIS WAY TO THE CAPITAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 9.

The schooner *Arrogant* has arrived, from Sisal 4th inst. The Spanish war vessel *Habanero* was in port, with dispatches from the Spanish squadron at Vera Cruz for Havana.

We have Vera Cruz dates of the 1st. The city was quiet, and it was reported that MIRAMON had left for the Capital. The estimated loss of property by the bombardment of Vera Cruz is $5,000,000. Tols is doubtless an exaggeration, as residents of Vera Cruz say the valuation of the whole city would hardly reach that amount.

### Naval.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, April 10.

The United States steam sloop of war *Dacotah* has returned from a perfectly satisfactory trial trip.

### Municipal Election.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, April 10.

Our city election resulted in the choice of MILLS, Democrat, for Mayor, by 400 majority. STRAIN, Democrat, was chosen Marshal by 41 majority. A majority of the city ticket is Democratic. The Opposition elected a majority in the Council.

### Forty Thousand Dollars in Bank Notes Stolen.

COLUMBUS, GA., Tuesday, April 10.

The Marine Bank Agency was entered with false keys last night, and forty thousand dollars stolen, about half of which were Marine Bank notes, and the remainder Georgia and Carolina notes. A reward of $1,000 has been offered.

### Lake Navigation.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, April 10.

The propeller *Vermont*, of the Northern Transportation Company's line, arrived this forenoon from Detroit and Toledo *vid* the Welland Canal, the first boat of the season. Navigation is open through the Lakes *vid* the Oswego and Welland Canal.

### The New-York Dailies in Utica.

UTICA, Tuesday, April 10.

The New-York dailies were distributed here at 11¼ o'clock to-day.

## FROM ALBANY.

### THE NEW COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

### Passage of the Supply Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 10.

The Senate closed the fillibustering on the Almshouse resolution this afternoon, by ordering the bill to be read a third time at 7½ o'clock this evening. At that hour it was read, and the vote being taken, the resolution was lost—ayes 16, noes 13. Five Republicans voted in the negative. A motion to reconsider was made, and laid on the table. The bill will pass the Senate.

The bill to revise the present license laws was read a third time in the House, and lost—ayes 43, noes 56.

The Sanitary bill was taken from the table and the vote by which it was lost the other day was attempted to be reconsidered. The motion to reconsider failed —Ayes, 49; Noes, 46. This kills the bill for the Session.

The Governor sent to the Senate for confirmation the following nominations for Police Commissioners: JAMES BOWEN, AMOS PILLSBURY and JOHN G. BERGEN. These nominations were confirmed.

The Charter election held here to-day has resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket, by majorities ranging from 500 to 1,000. Last year the Opposition carried the city. The Democrats are boisterous over the change. LEO.

From the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 10.

AMOS PILLSBURY, JAMES BOWEN and JOHN G. BERGEN, of Brooklyn, were appointed Police Commissioners under the new law. The Senate went into Executive session and confirmed the appointments at once.

The Democracy have elected their whole city ticket. GEO. H. THACHER is chosen Mayor, and CHAS. L. AUSTIN Recorder by 800 to 1,000 majority. They carry seven Aldermen out of ten, and six Supervisors. Mr. WENDELL, the regular American nominee for Mayor, withdrew in favor of the Republican candidate. The Hard Shell, or Wood Democracy, ran a separate ticket, headed by HIRAM PERRY, who received only 290 votes in the city. The straight Americans supported Mr. THACHER. In the evening an impromptu meeting gathered in the Capitol while the Legislature was still in session, crowding the great hall. Speeches were made by Senators SPINOLA and GRANT, E. O. PERRIN, of Brooklyn, Hon. THOMAS C. FIELDS of New-York, Assemblymen GRAY, DARCY, and others. Much enthusiasm prevails.

### SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 10.

P. P. MURPHY introduced a bill to provide for lengthening the locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals—a revival of Senator PROSSER'S long-lock improvement stricken out of the Canal bill.

The bill for the drainage of the Cayuga marshes was reported for the consideration of the Senate.

The Brooklyn Central and Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroads consolidation bill was reported complete and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. MONROE moved to reconsider the vote directing the Committee on the Poor Laws to sit during the recess to investigate the management of the New-York Almshouse Department.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost, 11 to 14.

He then moved to postpone. Lost—11 to 15.

Messrs. SPINOLA and COLVIN then spoke at length against the motion, endeavoring to drive off the action of the Senate.

After a protacted session, the Senate reconsidered the resolution empowering the Committee to set during the recess on the Almshouse Department investigation, and ordered the bill abolishing the Department, and establishing a Department of Public Charities, to a third reading.

On the final passage, the bill was lost, 16 to 13. Messrs. MANIERRE, MONTGOMERY, PROSSER, RAMSEY and TRUMAN, Republicans, voted with the Democrats in the negative. Absent—Messrs. HAMMOND, HILLHOUSE and LAWRENCE.

A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table.

The probability seems to be that the bill will eventually pass, as Mr. PROSSER will probably change his vote.

The General Appropriation bill was taken up, and amended by appropriating $5,000 to the Institution for the Blind; for publication work on Musical Notation; $5,000 for the Montezuma Salt Springs.

The appropriation of $5,000 to complete a map of New-York Harbor, was stricken out.

Several other amendments were made, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

### ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 10.

Mr. ROBINSON called up the concurrent resolution appointing a Commissioner to examine the discipline of the State Prisons, to report to the next Legislature, with a view to the amelioration of the condition of the convicts and their reformation. Adopted.

The bill establishing a ferry slip on the east side of the Battery enlargement, and to authorize a ferry thence to Staten Island, came up for third reading.

Mr. WEBSTER moved to lay the bill on the table, charging that it had been improperly substituted for a bill different in its provisions. Laid on the table.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the act authorizing the taking of additional lands for the Central Park.

To amend the revised statutes respecting indictments and proceedings thereon.

To incorporate the Western New-York Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association.

The Supply bill was taken up for final reading.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out all extra compensation of the clerks, officers and messengers of the House. Lost, and the bill passed, ayes 94, nays 8.

A messenger was announced from the Senate, informing the House that that body refused to recede from its amendments to the Assembly Railroad Toll bill.

The House insisted upon its own bill, 81 to 25.

The bill substituted by the Senate for the Assembly *pro rata* bill was then announced, as the messages from that body on both these subjects were acted on many days since by the Senate, and transmitted to the House, but had been kept back till now.

Mr. FLAGLER moved to amend the Senate bill by naming the Comptroller, Auditor and State Engineer the Commissioners, and adding the section applying *pro rata* at once to all railroads in the State, and making it a misdemeanor for any railroad to charge less per mile for through than for way freight.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill returned to the Senate.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. BARNET attempted to move forward the personal liberty bill, but failed.

Mr. HOLCOMB asked consent to introduce a resolution for the final adjournment on Friday. Objected to.

The vote defeating the bill to amend the Revised Statutes, to relieve from indictments and proceedings thereon, was reconsidered and the bill passed.

The vote defeating the Brooklyn Broadway Railroad was also reconsidered on a motion of Mr. DARCY, and the bill passed.

The bill to extend streets between Eighteenth and Thirtieth-streets, and to confirm grants to land under water within the harbor-master's line for solid filling, were lost. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to amend the Excise law came up for a final reading.

Mr. BURNET moved to substitute a Prohibitory law.

Messrs. MAXSON and BURNETT spoke in favor of total prohibition. The motion was lost by 43 to 59, and the bill was then lost by 43 to 56.

Mr. JAQUES called up a motion to reconsider the vote defeating the bill, establishing a Sanitary District in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties.

Mr. MILLER said he had voted against the bill before and should still oppose it. He found under the pretence of being a bill to improve public health it convened up a wholesale transfer of political patronage and office from one set of men to another. Ever since the session commenced, greedy bands had been stretched forth to clinch the rich prize of street cleaning, which was said to open a placer to the fortunate contractor. It had come up in various guises, and this was the last. Departments and offices were transferred wholesale by the bill. It was to this he was opposed. In the West, if bad men were in office, the people turned them out. If the Democrats are in a majority in the City of New-York, that is no reason why the Republicans of the State should wrest their power by legislation from their hands. He respected the public voice, and should under no pretence favor a political measure of this kind, whatever guise it might assume.

Mr. WILEY advocated the bill as a measure of humanity, not as a party measure.

Mr. MARSON thought that this bill was the most salutary of the session. He believed that by the passage of this measure the Legislature had it in their power to do some little to make amends for the notoriety it had attained as one, that had done nothing that was useful, and very much that was mischievous. After considerable discussion, the motion to reconsider was lost by 49 to 46; so the bill was finally defeated. The Republicans voting with the Democrats to defeat the bill were: Messrs. O. Allen, Crooker, Dorsh, Donerick, Evans, Jennings, Jewett, Merseles, Miller, Moulton, Perry, St. John, Whipple and the Speaker.

Mr. WEBSTER moved to make the City Tax Levy the special order for to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the journal; carried.

The following bills were passed:

To exempt certain property of physicians and surgeons from levy and sale under execution.

To assure creditors a just division of the property of debtors on assignment; and

To amend the Charter of the Watertown and Raine Railroad Company. Adjourned.

### GOSSIP ABOUT LEGISLATION.

THE RAILROAD BILLS—CHANCES FOR A VETO—THE ALMSHOUSE BILL—THE TOLL BILLS—AMENDMENTS TO THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILLS—REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 10, 1860.

The sessions of the House and the Assembly, last evening, were fruitful of important results.

In the Senate, the following bills, to authorize the construction of Railroads in the City of New-York, were read and passed: Fourteenth street, Ninth-avenue, Tenth-avenue, Seventh-avenue, Avenue D.

The following was the vote on the first bill read, which was the Seventh-avenue:

Messrs. Abell, *Blood*, *Colvin*, *Connolly*, Ferry, *Gardiner*, *Grant*, Ketcham, Lapham, *Laurence*, Munroe, *J. M. Murphy*, Ramsey, Richmond, Sessions, *Spinola*, Warner—20.

Messrs. Bell, Goss, *Kelly*, Manierre, Montgomery, Murphy, Prosser, Rotch, Truman—9.

From the fact that all the Democrats and twelve Republicans voted together in the affirmative, you will see that these "important measures of the session" were entirely divested of partisanship.

While the vote on the last bill was being taken, we had a revelation from Senator TRUMAN about the Gridiron. He said he voted for the Gridiron, "because he was in." The House smashed this Gridiron, and sent up these five Gridirons. He should vote against them "because he was not in." That was all the "difference" there was in his opinion. "Bless God for the difference," said one of Senator TRUMAN'S colleagues, who is in the House bills and *was not* in the Gridiron.

The Senate also passed the resolutions submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution, authorizing people of color to vote without their being possessed of property. The resolutions passed: ayes, 19; noes, 3—Messrs. *Conolly*, *J. M. Murphy* and *Spinola*.

The bill known as the Anti-Rent, which had passed the Assembly, also passed the Senate last evening; ayes 21, noes 6, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Abell, *Blood*, *Colvin*, *Connelly*, Fiero, *Gardiner*, *Grant*, *Kelly*, Ketcham, *Laurence*, Manierre, Montgomery, *J. M. Murphy* P. P. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, Richmond, Rotch, Sessions, *Spinola*, Truman —21.

NAYS—Messrs. Ferry, Goss, Lapham, McGraw, Munroe, Warner—6

This bill repeals the law of 1805, and, it is said, will most effectually dispossess the landlords, as all the reversionary interest they have in a large amount of the leases or grants under the tenant's hold was created by the act repealed. The Anti-Renters are in great glee, and their joy appears to be based upon a prospect that they will now be enabled to make fair arrangements for the settlement of the vexed questions so long in dispute between them and the landlords.

It is a matter of doubt to-day whether this Anti-Rent bill, or the City Railroad bills will meet the approval of the Governor. The talk among the knowing ones this morning is, that the Railroad bills will have hard sliding through the Executive Chamber. But at such a time as this it is very difficult to form any accurate judgment. Last year they would have been vetoed—nothing is more certain than that.

In the Senate this morning, the entire day has been passed in discussing, or rather fillibustering, over the Almshouse bill. When the President announced "Reports of Select Committees" in order, Mr. MUNROE moved to reconsicer the vote by which the Committee on Poor Laws were instructed to investigate the management of the Ten Governors. Senators SPINOLA and GRANT made all sorts of counter motions to stave off the time until the special order should be reached. There were two, and both were postponed, when Senator SPINOLA made another fillibustering expedition, but at last the majority brought the question to a vote, and the motion to reconsider prevailed—ayes 16, noes 11.

The motion recurring, which was virtually to bring the Almshouse again before the Senate for a third reading, the Senate is now considering, with a prospect that it will be so engaged until after this letter leaves Albany. The power of the majority in the Senate is extremely limited, because there is no rule allowing the previous question. Hence, by a succession of motions, points of order, appeals, etc., the real question may be postponed almost indefinitely. Take an example: At 12½ o'clock Senator ROBERTSON moved that Senator SPINOLA be allowed to speak five minutes, and that the main question be put at the end of that time, without delay or debate. Such a motion, as it relates to priority of business, is not debateable, and yet the majority have already managed to evade a direct vote for two hours, with a prospect that it may be midnight before it can be reached. It is now confusion worse confounded—no one pretending to have kept in remembrance the labyrinth through which they have been winding. When the end is reached, the Almshouse bill will be passed—the political majority of the Senate having determined upon that, and to-day, for the first time this session, they manifest something of political cohesion and adhesion.

The House yesterday afternoon passed the bill repealing the law of 1851, which released certain Railroads from the payment of tolls. The vote was ayes 76, noes 31. The affirmative vote was all Republican the negative vote, with one exception, was all Democratic.

The bill goes to the Senate. It is said that there it will be amended, by striking out all of the enacting clause, and inserting the bill commuting for tolls at a million of dollars from the Central, and removing the present restrictions on the rates of fare. It will be substantially the Commutation bill heretofore passed by the Senate, with a sentence saying "that in consideration of the payment of tolls the restriction is removed." It is surmised by the managers of the Central that they can buy this bill through the House. I shall not be surprised if they can, but I don't believe they can buy the Governor's signature to it.

The bill to amend the Metropolitan Police act, passed the House last evening—ayes 74, noes 34. It only lacks the Governor's signature to make it a law. I should think he would hesitate to sign it, knowing that it imposes upon him the onerous duty of selecting three Police Commissioners. But I presume he will hardly be deterred by this consideration.

The Sanitary bill was killed; ayes 56, noes 38. You see it lacks 9 votes of enough. It will be a hard struggle if it gets them, or if it again gets to a third reading.

This morning the House insisted—ayes 81, noes 25—upon non-concurring in the Senate amendments to the Toll bill. So the Lower branch may now ask for another Conference Committee, or for a free conference, as we phrase it. If it asks, it will hardly fare better than before.

The House also—ayes 67, noes 31—refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the *Pro Rata* law, and then adopted a substitute for the Senate substitute, appointing the Comptroller, State Engineer and Auditor, Commissioners to regulate the tariff of freights on railroads, and to require companies to enforce it. If the Senate accept this amendment, it will be substantially accepting the *Pro Rata* law. We shall see.

There is as yet no talk of adjournment. The Republican State Convention meets at Syracuse next Wednesday week. The majority of the Legislature want to attend that Convention, and I should not wonder if they staid here until it is time to go there, which would keep them here until Tuesday morning. LEO.

### BERMUDA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Sailing of the two Admirals from Bermuda—The Weather and the Crops there—Arrival of the West India Mail—Late Accounts from Jamaica, Demerara and Barbados.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BERMUDA, Monday, March 26, 1860.

The departure of the two Admirals from these Islands—the old one and the new—is the most notable local event since my last. Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, anxious to make himself personally acquainted with the state of affairs in the southern portion of his extensive command, left these Islands on the 19th instant in his temporary flagship, the steam-frigate *Emerald*, for Barbados. His predecessor in this command, Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART, bade adieu to Colonial official duty, and to his numerous friends, in this part of the world, on the 21st instant, having on that day set sail for England in his flagship the *Indies*, two-decker. It is confidently stated that Sir HOUSTON will step into office again, on arriving home, as one of the Naval Lords of the Board of Admiralty.

The weather here has been very boisterous for the last five days—strong winds from southwest and west having prevailed, causing vessels ready for sea to remain snugly in port. It is too early yet to give an estimate that may be fully relied on respecting the maturing potato crop; but this I may now say, that good judges are of opinion that the crop this year will be less than the last by some 10,000 barrels.

The West Indian mail, with dates to the second week in this month, (March,) by the Cunard steamer *Delta*, arrived this forenoon.

From Jamaica the dates are to 10th March. The Governor had prorogued the Legislature, but a special session would have to be held to consider measures for transferring the Post-office Department from Imperial control to the local Government. The Governor had been ill, but his health was improving. Satisfactory accounts of the prospect of a supply of labor from Calcutta for Jamaica had been received. The first instalment of Coolie emigrants, 310 in number, were to leave Calcutta at the beginning of last January for Kingston. Maj-Gen. BELL retires from the command of the forces in Jamaica, to be succeeded by Col. TIDY. The affairs of the Jamaica Bank were in a good condition, a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the last six months having been declared.

Demerara advices are to the 10th March. The Court of Policy was busy with the Annual Estimate of the expenses of the Colonial Government. The Governor was about to have prepared, a new Civil List for the Colony, as the one in force would expire at the end of 1860. This new list is to embrace, it is said, some alterations of salaries; the Governor to have £6,000 sterling a year instead of £5,000, as at present; and there are to be twelve stipendiary magistrates, at a salary each of £700 sterling. The ship *Jehan* had just arrived from Madras, with 32 Coolies, after a fine passage of 75 days. Eight convicts, who have escaped from the French penal establishment at Cayenne, and were at large in Georgetown, had been sent away from Demerera by the Governor's order, not again to penal servitude, but to freedom, in any other place where their presence would be allowed.

Barbados accounts are to the 12th of March. The Legislature was engaged in considering measures for the improvement of Bridgetown, consequent upon the late fire there. The American bark *Gazelle*, Capt. RHODES, and the American brig *Lexi.* TAVARES, had arrived with an assorted cargo of Breadstuffs. Flour (extra) sold at $7 50@$7 75, and Brandywine Meal (in bond) at $4 75. Flour was in light supply at the above date, and Breadstuffs generally would soon be wanted. New Sugar was selling at $4@$4 25, and Molasses at 17 cents a gallon.

There is nothing of any interest from the other islands. Yours truly, * * *

### THE POLAR EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Meeting of the Geographical Society—Addresses by Dr. Hayes and Others.

In order to afford the public an additional opportunity of being made familiar with the details of Dr. HAYES' projected expedition in search of an entrance into the open Polar Sea, a meeting, to which were admitted gratuitously all who felt any interest in the matter, was held last night in the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Geographical and Statistical Society. The hall was nearly filled by an audience of the most respectable character, and on the platform were many gentlemen not only well known in connection with the Society, but of high reputation in their respective professions.

Dr. HAYES' theory as to the existence of an open Polar Sea, and the possibility of effecting an entrance into it, was illustrated by a huge map of the Polar regions, and a smaller one, showing the course of KANE through Baffin's Bay and Smith's Strait.

The Chair was taken by Rev. Dr. HAWES, the Society's President.

On motion of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, and the regular business of the Society were dispensed with.

Dr. HAWES briefly recapitulated the objects for which so large and intelligent an audience had assembled.

This popular demonstration, he said, indicated that the people of New-York not only appreciated the importance of scientific progress, but sympathized with those who, devoted to its advance, should by their labors and sacrifices, that science has its martyrs as well as religion. As Americans we were unwilling to allow all the discoveries in physical geography to be monopolized by other countries, and especially with regard to any portion of our own country. He concluded his remarks by introducing Dr. HAYES, who at once proceeded to state in detail his plan for the survey of the open Polar Sea. This was in substance out a repetuion of his address at the previous meeting in the hall of the Historical Society. The Doctor illustrated his views by frequent references to his monster circum polar map. He pointed out the great ice-bound coast by which the Arctic Sea is surrounded, and showed how from Spitzbergen, Hudson and SCORESBY had penetrated to the latitude of 80° and 81½'. It had been learned, however, from a paper contributed to the Royal Society by Mr. GEORGE BARRINGTON, that Dutch vessels had penetrated even so far as 89° of north latitude, and that a great open area had been found almost entirely destitute of ice. The course of Dr. KANE through Baffin's Bay, up to Mount Franklin, which is the northern extremity of Grinnell land; and the reasons for his being unable to proceed farther were narrated at length, and the opinion was expressed that the open sea, which he had so nearly entered, was navigable for half the year. The physical causes which had led to this the Doctor explained at length. The point where Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his companions met their unfortunate fate was pointed out, and the probable circumstances by which the disaster was accompanied were briefly stated *en passant*. The Doctor then argued the practicability of the completion of the discovery of the open polar sea and of the regions in its vicinity, and restated the means by which he hoped to achieve those results. He wound up by appealing to the Geographical Society to continue their patronage of his scheme, and enable him to carry it to a successful end. If, he said, they provided the necessary means, and God should spare his life and bless his efforts, he hoped, before three years rolled round, to place in their hands the complete solution of the only geographical question yet remaining open for investigation.

On resuming his seat, he was loudly applauded.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON was then introduced, and spoke of the the scientific importance of the enterprise in which Dr. HAYES was about to embark, and the duty of the public to render such assistance as would enable him to carry out the expedition to a successful issue. The facts to be derived from the Arctic regions had a religious bearing, in showing us the primitive workings of the Creator in moulding this universe into shape and form. The important and much mooted question of the unity of the race would also be furthered by the facts to be derived from those regions relative to the early migratory habits of man.

Dr. THOMPSON was followed by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, who confessed to a painful ignorance of the whole subject of Arctic explorat on. He had read with interest the narratives of various explorers, but the only impression left upon his memory were a confusion of icebergs, broken ice, snows, and scurvy. He had been urged, however, by an old friend to speak on this occasion, and could not refuse. After alluding to the high and noble aims of the expedition, and paying an eloquent tribute to the heroism of the late Dr. KANE, whose discovery of the open Polar sea, had been denied by the way, but he hoped would be confirmed by Dr. HAYES, he closed by a strong appeal to the audience to contribute the material aid necessary to advance the enterprise.

On motion of W. J. FULLER, a resolution was adopted to take up a collection in aid of the expedition, Mr. FULLER supporting his motion with a short speech and a subscription of $5.

While the collection was being taken up Lieut. VIELE offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Arctic Committee of the Geographical Society be requested to memorialize Congress for an appropriation of $20 000 in aid of the expedition, on condition that the same amount be raised by private subscription. He said he was ashamed to present such a resolution, for he thought the public spirit of New-York ought to render it unnecessary, but there had, as yet, been only $17.000 raised, whereas $80,000 at least would be required.

Judge DALY read an extract from a letter lately received from England, by Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, expressing warm sympathy for the proposed expedition, and stating that if it should fail through, the writer had no doubt that a similar enterprise would be set on foot in England. Judge DALY said that national pride, if no other reason, should prompt us to see that the expedition did not fail for want of adequate support.

Mr. GEO FOLSOM then announced that the subscription taken up in the audience had only amounted to $25, to which he begged leave to add $25 more. The meeting then adjourned.

## FROM THE PACIFIC.

### ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

### $1,146,000 IN SPECIE.

### Additional from California.

### Final Approval of the Cass-Herran Treaty with New-Granada.

### INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The U. S. Mail steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 2d inst., arrived at this port early yesterday morning, with the California mails to the 20th ult.

She brings $1,146,000 in specie, and 528 passengers.

Passed the *Ariel* on the 6th inst., hence for Aspinwall, 22 miles north of Inagua.

Left in port at Aspinwall the U. S. war-vessels *Roanoke*, *Sabine* and *Relief*, and the French war-brig *Lucifer*.

The news from California by this arrival has been generally anticipated by the Overland Mail.

From Peru, we hear that the war feeling against Bolivia was dying out.

By an arrival at Panama from Carthagena on the 2d inst., we have dates from Bogota, New-Granada, to March 12.

The Cass-Herran Treaty has been finally approved.

### CALIFORNIA.

Arrival and Reception of a Japanese War-Propeller—Narrow Escape of an Irish Riot—Death and Marriage of Newspapers—News from

the Yankees should not be out of pocket for their courtesy in this business. His Excellency, with a straight face, signified that it should be done as promptly as the lumber-schooners now occupying the dry-dock could be got ready to launch. While these two high grands thus consulted, the other officials, returning to the carriages, were being conveyed through the principal streets, in sight of the couching lions, past the churches and hotels, around the plaza, over Rincon Hill, and to Steamboat Point. Here is being constructed a magnificent boat for the Sacramento route—a sort of a *New-World* or *Isaac Newton*. One glance sufficed for their expression of admiration, and then they returned to business. The whole corps of foreigners pulled out note-books and pencils, divided in companies, cut the boat into sections, and each sketched his share. They made measurements, took drafts, copied curves, and did not cease until satisfied that putting their work together, they could construct the counterpart of the *Crysopolis* at home. By the way, Mr. KENO says the Japanese, in coming over, showed themselves experts in every department of engineering, but not extraordinary as sailors. It was not until they had been several days at sea that they consented to divide into watches,—it was a new idea to them; but when they had tried it a day, they seemed to relish it wonderfully. They had Dutch chronometers on board, and gave evidence of a Dutch education. Back to the hotel, they dined, rather awkwardly handling our unequal and barbarous chopsticks, but managing notwithstanding to do justice to their dinner. They marched back after dark to the boats, their path illuminated with paper lanterns.

Yesterday, a grand salute was fired in their honor, and returned in sort. The officers visited several foundries and ship-yards. To-day they inspect the fortifications of the harbor and the national vessel in port. They will, while here, be publicly received and be subjected to the inevitable hand-shaking of the Democracy.

Within the last three days we have walked on the verge of a riot without tumbling in, and enjoyed a new popular sensation. The risk of the riot was in this wise: Saturday was St. Patrick's Day. The rain, by some curious mishap, got in a little ahead of the almanac, owing, doubtless, to the proverbial uncertainty as to just when the Patron Saint of ould Ireland was born; and the 17th rose as pretty a morning as ever looked down upon a city, all whose roadsides and hill-tops were emerald with tall grass, and every spire of that grass beaded with dew. It was warm as June; the lazy fog lay in the valleys and thinly on the Bay, while the upper parts of the city were all aglow with mellow sunlight. A misanthrope could not resist the temptation to be happy; a suicide could not come up to the scratch on such a day. Now, on the plaza that slopes down to the City Hall, there stands a famous liberty-pole—a stick of Oregon pine, straight as an arrow, small and lithe from foot to point, and 110 feet high. It was a present from the Corporation of Portland, in the lumber-raising Territory, to the City of San Francisco, and by the recipients was highly honored. It was first erected on the 4th of July, 1850. It had looked down on more gambling, more fast bachelor life, more merry-makings, more terribly earnest mass-meetings, more sudden changes of fortune, than any other stick of timber in the country. It was the centre of the daily crowds of Vigilants, when the people took the administration of justice out of the hands of the corrupt courts; it was the rallying point for the Law and Order men when they essayed to put down the Vigilants; it was the flag-staff around which the Broderick mourners gathered; it was the centre of the city, and every man in town held it in esteem. Last Fall it showed signs of rottenness about the foot, when a lover of the town encased it for several feet about with stout plank, which made it good against high winds for the next ten years.

On this St. Patrick's Day in the morning, an effigy of the Saint dangled from near its top, clothed in distinctive rags, a string of potatoes about its neck, and a whisky-bottle in its pocket. The policeman on duty saw it early, and tried to get it down, but failing, went about his business, saying nothing, for which sin he was suspended that very night. About 8½ P. M. some Irishmen, looking aloft, saw their Saint. They went to the poll, fussed awhile with the halyards, and then ran for an axe. In five minutes, as if by magic the plaza was filled with Irishmen. The axeman began to cut the pole, and two or three policemen came rushing up to prevent the desecration. The whole crowd tumbled in upon the policemen and hustled them away. Meanwhile the pole began to totter,—then fell with a crash, but without a cheer. The boys kindled a fire, carried the ragged bogus saint to it, and consumed him to the last straw. But by this time the Americans began to gather. Luckily a procession of men with shamrocks in their button-holes, and the dedication of a fine large Catholic Church at some distance, gave the Irish a good excuse to vacate the premises. The Yankee boys ground their teeth and muttered vengeance. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred carried chips on their shoulders, and invited any loose Irishman to knock them off. Lots of fellows were spilin' for a fight. The Police, terribly ashamed of themselves for not having seen and removed the effigy, were around quieting everybody, and rather seducing, than demanding, to peace. A company fell straightway to work, to saw off the rotten end of the pole and dig out the hole where it was planted. By 4½ P. M. the Oregon pine was up again, and the American flag floating from it. Bonfires, and dancing on the green by the American boys, concluded the day—and only four arrests had been made from sunrise to midnight. If, when the axe was leveling the pole, the police had been strong enough to make much of a demonstration, probably a terrible row would have been precipitated. Their temporary weakness was the city's salvation from a disgraceful riot.

This is the third St. Patrick's morning that the Saint has been hung. The job is always charged to the Monumental Fire Engine Company—a Baltimore crowd; but it is most likely a trick of mischievous juveniles—very likely half Irishmen themselves. You will smile faintly to think that even a riot such as we narrowly escaped could prove serious. Then you have no idea what an excitable folk we are. Probably there was not a house in the city that the matter was not discussed in; certainly not a knot of citizens in the street who did not talk it over. The newspapers were entreated to be prudent—to touch it gingerly, and by no excessive levity or offensive comments to kindle into flame the smoking combustibles. Twenty-four hours after the whole matter was stale, and you might denounce all parties concerned, on either side, without frightening the most timid.

To-day one of our newspapers sinks out of sight. The *National*—a morning organ, established, as report says, by Dr. GWIN's money, supported out of his pocket, and edited by his business agent and personal friend, GUTHRIE—merges into the *Herald*, which is edited by JOHN NUGENT, who has the reputation of being GWIN's personal and bitter enemy. The bargain has been long in contemplation, they say. The terms, so far as rumor gives them, are, GUTHRIE to be the managing man and proprietor, and NUGENT to be sole editor—the joint result to be called the *Herald*, and the sheet to be enlarged to hold the advertisements of both. The *National* has been a Custom-house organ of late, and a little riotous about LATHAM'S election. The *Herald* has been *Mint* ish and orthodox. It may mean that GWIN and LATHAM are to be one flesh, and drive the same team hereafter. If NUGENT is really to be sole editor, possibly GWIN is sold.

From the North, the balance of late testimony is to the undoubted wealth of the Similkameen mines, and the good luck of those who are already on the spot working them. The rush thitherward is reported to be daily thickening, and its speed accelerating.

The population of Washington Territory at last accounts was set down at 6,844; the assessed property was valued at $3,293,695.

The British ship *Satellite* sailed on the 12th of March from Esquimalt for San Juan Island. "An arrangement for the joint occupation of the island had been agreed upon between the representatives of the two Governments." The ship *Princess Royal* was about leaving Victoria (March 13) for London, with £120,000 worth of furs, consigned to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Our dates from Hong Kong are to the 14th of January, brought by the ship *Flora*, arrived here March 18. The renewal of hostilities was anticipated. Rumor had it that 5,000 British soldiers and 5,000 Sikhs were to be sent from Hindostan to take part in a new attack.

Justice and the jury have an eye to steamer-day. The trial of Dr. CHASE, accused of emptying a stale liquid excretion of the human body, whereof chlorine is a very considerable constituent, into the carboys of Mint acids, has been in progress before the Police Court ever since Wednesday last, holding from 10 A. M. to 10½ P. M. But on Saturday night they must adjourn over Sunday, and by common consent over Monday, too, it being steamer-day. Pity the runners, their game is up. Only one steamer leaves to-day for Panama, and at such an advance of rates that many families that had arranged to return to the East on visits, give it up, and will be content another year without seeing the faces of old friends, getting glimpses of old homesteads, or acquiring the heart-sickness which Californians say comes over them on returning, after long absence, to find old friends all married or dead, young friends with strange, bearded faces, the household words forgotten, the objects of ancient interest stale, the winds chilly and bleak, the heat tropical and insupportable, and all things sadly changed.

Take up our newspapers and read Bulkhead forever. They say the Bulkhead bill is going to pass, and that Gov. DOWNEY will lack the pluck to veto it. I have learned to hope otherwise, but if it should, the raging and boiling in our town will be a sight worth an Isthmus trip to see. We had a kind of State earthquake last week, that shook all the land from Washoe to Sacramento, and even in San Francisco, some, who eat too much lobster-salad at dinner, fancied they felt the tremor. If we could believe the papers, the Chamber of Commerce, the Supervisors, 9 to 2, the mechanics in mass meeting assembled, the merchants on Montgomery-street, the people everywhere, the passage of the Bulkhead bill would get up a quaking so extensive in comparison, that men who now go boasting of the late earthquake, would take oath that they never felt anything of the sort before. Pretty nearly everything that San Francisco has denounced as a swindle this Winter, the Legislature has given a third reading and passed in hot haste. So we may have a breeze before the 10th of April yet.

In the County of El Dorado, next east of Sacramento, and but a few miles from Placerville, lies the little village of Georgetown, usually as quiet as a church-yard in a deserted town on Sunday morning; but now resounding—unless it is a hoax—with the noise of men staking off claims to a silver lead of astonishing richness. The Coloma *Times* and Placerville *Democrat* tell the same story about it. Some men were panning out gold calmly and without hope of getting "much above a color," when certain chunks that they supposed to be sulphates of iron were thrown out. But taking a piece to be assayed, the fact was revealed that it was very rich in silver. A few hands took out six pounds of nearly the pure article next day. Specimens, the *Democrat* continues, have been taken from this Sailor's Flat lead worth $10,000 to the ton.

A private letter from Rev. Mr. GOBLE, the Baptist missionary (of New-York) who left for Japan a month or two since, reports him with his family safe at Honolulu, about to sail on the 29th of February for Kanagawa direct, and to land there the 25th of March. Kind friends make them at home on the islands, and pay the expenses of the voyage thence to their field of labor. Four missionary families, just leaving for San Francisco (since arrived here) and the States, two missionary families on their way to Vancouver's Island, stopping with an English ship from London, the Rev. Dr. PIERSON, bound home from the Micronesian mission, meeting all together at Honolulu. On the Monday evening following, writes Mr. GOBLE, they were to have a missionary jubilee.

The original will of BRODERICK goes East to-day to be submitted to the witnesses. It is directed to the referee, Mr. HACKETT.

The steamer takes, too, our California Delegation to the Charleston Convention. GLAUCUS.

## FROM THE ISTHMUS.

### Approval of the Cass-Herran Treaty—The Chiriqui Road Project Indefinitely Postponed—Naval Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, April 2, 1860.

Dates from Bogota are to March 12. Great agitation prevailed there in Government circles, on the reception of the news of MOSQUERA'S victory and movements in Cauca. It was reported he was preparing to march upon Bogota, and President OSPINA, in consonance with authority given him by the last Congress, was contemplating the removal of the capital and Congress to Medelin, in Antioquia.

The Cass-Herran Convention had been finally approved.

In the Senate, on the second reading, the bill chartering an American Company (AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, &c.) to make a road across Chiriqui from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was indefinitely postponed. This is the transit which Secretary TOUCEY recommended should be purchased by the United States Government for $300,000.

A Committee of Congress has reported in favor of the constitutionality of the Election laws, which are violently opposed by the Liberals, and which have already caused so much blood to be spilled.

President OSPINA had borrowed $100,000 of the foreigner DANIES, with which to put down the revolts in Magdalena, Bolivar and Cauca, and was recruiting men for the same purpose, which he expected Gen. HERRAN to command; but in this he will doubt less be disappointed, for Gen. HERRAN'S *rôle* is one of peace. Gen. H. had not arrived at Bogota with his settlement of the Bolivar revolution as late as the 12th, but was daily expected.

The Senate had rejected the Liberal Senators returned by the State of Magdalena.

Letters are published in the *Tiempo* from CARRILLO, clearly implicating President OSPINA in the attempt to revolutionize Cauca.

OSPINA'S majority in the House of Representatives was daily diminishing, so that there were great hopes that his efforts to revolutionize the States and bring them back to Centralism would fail.

Mr. H. S. SANFORD, of New-York, arrived at Bogota on the 9th of March.

We have in port the flag-ship *Lancaster*, and the war-steamers *Wyoming* and *Saranac*. The sloop-of-war *Cyane* sailed on the 24th for San Francisco direct to go into dock. It is reported that her Commander LOCKWOOD, will be surpseded by Commander CHATARD. Lieut. J. H. SPOTTS has been transferred from the *Cyane* to the *Saranac*. Lieut. R. W. MEADE and Lieut. FOXALL PARKER, of the *Saranac*, have been transferred to the *Cyane*. Lieut. J. H. MOORE has been temporarily transferred from the *Lancaster* to the *Saranac*. The *Levant* is at Reacho and the *St. Marys* on the Mexican Coast. The *Roanoke*, flagship of the Home Squadron, is at Aspinwall. Also, the frigate *Sabine*, and the supply-ship *Relief*. The *St. Louis* is at San Juan del Norte.

The *North Star*, Capt. JONES, arrived on her first passage out to Aspinwall, under the new arrangement, in seven days and a half—a day quicker than she was expected—the idea having generally obtained that the Commodore would not hurry himself, now that he has things "all his own way." In seven days and three-quarters after the *North Star* left her wharf at New-York, her 750 passengers were on board the *Golden Gate* on the Pacific—as quick dispatch as has ever been made. Unfortunately, however, the Havana steamer with the New-Orleans passengers did not arrive until the next day, thus detaining the *Golden Gate* eighteen hours. It presumed Mr. VANDERBILT will make such arrangements, when he shall have had time, that this will not often happen. It is to be hoped the scale of prices of passage to San Francisco, so far as Panama is concerned, will be revised by the Directors or President of the Pacific Mail Company. From New-York to San Francisco cabin passage is $200—from Panama to San Francisco it is the same. Deducting $60 for the share of the Atlantic steamers, and $25 for the Railroad Company, would leave the price from Panama $115. Why this discrimination against the few persons traveling between Panama and San Francisco?

The Japanese Commission is expected in Panama in the course of another month. Capt. J. J. BOYLE, of the storeship *Warren*, is instructed by the Secretary of the Navy to catch 700 shark for their subsistence from Aspinwall for New-York—they being "a long way from home."

There has been no more fighting in the State of Cauca, in this Confederation, since Gen. MOSQUERA'S troops, under Gen. ORANDO, defeated and cut up CARRILLO'S 700 men on the 22d of February. MOSQUERA has now over 4,000 men under arms, and threatens to march upon Bogota unless Congress shall repeal the odious election and other unconstitutional laws. It is more probable, however, that he will confine himself to the defensive, opposing the execution of these laws, so far as his State is concerned. Most QUERA has sent an agent here, to enlist sympathy and aid from the State of Panama, but he will not get much of the latter. Panama will remain neutral, if a struggle shall take place between the States and the General Government. MOSQUERA has also sent an agent to Bogota, to confer with the Government, and it is not unlikely that President OSPINA and Congress will be induced by Gen. HERRAN to act in a conciliatory manner towards Cauca. F. W. R.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### The Proposed War of Peru Against Bolivia—The Troubles in Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, April 2, 1860.

By the *Ariel* you had dates from Valparaiso to March 1, and from Callao and Lima to the 12th. Since then the United States corvette *Wyoming* has arrived here from Callao and Guayaquil with one day later from Lima and dates from Guayaquil to the 22d March. On the 14th, a Council of Ministers was held at Lima to deliberate upon the propriety of making war upon Bolivia. President CASTILLA strongly advocated an appeal to the sword, but all his Ministers, including Vice-President MAR, refused their concurrence, and the Council broke up, leaving "Old Boots" pacing up and down the hall in a towering passion. The Council also refused to send FRANCO, in Ecuador, any more money with which to operate against the Junta, at Quito, and to enforce the late treaty. So, as it is certain that GARCIA MORENO will have possession of Guayaquil in a month or two more, unless Peru shall support FRANCO with men and money, the seven or eight millions which CASTILLA expended in forcing a treaty upon Ecuador will be money thrown away. From the foregoing you will perceive that the war-spirit in Peru is dying out. A funny scene, which occurred a few days since at Lima, further illustrates this. There was a Peruvian battalion in Ecuador, called the "Column of Honor," all picked and supposed to be reliable men. On their return to their quarters in Lima, their commander, trusting too much in their affection and loyalty, drew them up before their barracks, and after praising them for their constancy and bravery in the late campaign,—in which there was no fighting,—told them they were about to reap new laurels in Bolivia; "but," said he, "as I want no unwilling men to follow me to victory, those who are not willing to lay down their lives for their country have full liberty to return to their homes. All such will step three paces in front!"—and the *Comercio* says that nearly the whole battalion not only stepped *three* paces, but kept on stepping, and are probably making tracks yet, in order to place as wide a space as possible between themselves and the press gang.

Gen. FRANCO had about 3,000 men in Guayaquil, who were badly paid from the Custom receipts of the port. A Peruvian steamer had just arrived at Guayaquil, and taken a detachment of this force to Esmeraldas, a point more convenient to Quito than is Guayaquil—but no fighting can take place between FRANCO and the troops of the Junta until the dry season sets in, before which time, it is generally believed, FRANCO will fly to Peru.

Gen. BELZU, Ex-President of Bolivia, declined all overtures of CASTILLA to help him make war on his native country, and has gone to Valparaiso. F. W. R.

## FROM CHILE.

### WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT VALPARAISO—THE INDIANS—RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES—VARIETIES.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1860.

To-day we are honoring the birthday of the Father of his Country. The *Wyoming* set the example, dressing ship at sunrise, in company with the *Fredonia*. The *Esmeralda*, (Chilian) *Clio*, (British,) and *Constantiae*, (French,) ships-of-war, have flags at their peaks. The Yankee merchantmen have put up all their bunting. At the Consul's office, and here and there on a private residence, the stars and stripes are floating in the air of as beautiful a day as ever man enjoyed on the globe.

At noon we had a salute from the *Wyoming*, in which the *Esmeralda*, *Constantine* and *Clio* joined. Even the common people here speak of him we honor as *el gran* (the great) WASHINGTON.

Day before yesterday, (Monday, 19th,) Dr. TREVITT, formerly Consul for the United States at this port, sailed for Callao in the American ship *Cherubim*, with his family. The hospital remains in charge of Dr. SAWYER, who is employed as surgeon on board the *Fredonia*. The hospital has been removed from the former premises of Dr. PAGE, to a cottage in one of the back streets, in the ravine of San Francisco, a building owned by Mr. RIOSO. Neither for commodiousness nor for salubrity of situation can it be compared with the spot on which, for so many years, it has been located, and from which it has been so unnecessarily removed.

From the Indian frontier the latest news contradicts what we had heard, that the Indians were disposed to treat for peace. BARBOSA, who has shown commendable vigor in his command, writes that they are more than ever disposed to go on with hostilities; and so far from asking peace, have approached his camp and challenged him to an encounter. The challenge had been accepted, and as a result of it we gather that fifteen Indians were killed and more than a hundred wounded.

The estimates for the year 1860 presented by the City Council of Valparaiso for approbation of the supreme Government, are $252,408. The chief items are the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| City Police force, pay and rations | $70,224 |
| Lighting the streets | 40,720 |
| Interest on loans | 24.000 |
| Support of city schools | 15,500 |
| Jails and watch-houses | 17.300 |
| Almshouse | 8,500 |
| Hospital | 3,500 |
| Repairing streets and cleaning | 13,560 |
| Unforeseen expenditures | 28,878 |

The last sales of copper were 18,000 quintals, at $20, cash, which is an advance on previous prices of 50 cents.

It is understood that the consignments of GODDARD, from Boston, to ALSOP & Co., have been transferred to the house of HATH, GRUNING & Co.

The American ship *Morning Star* has arrived, Capt. NORTON, 900 days from home, with 900 barrels of oil.

American whaling bark *Mermaid*, HOWE, has sailed to cruise.

To-morrow, 23d, by order of assignee, the steam mill, bakery and appurtenances of WILLIAM PRITCHARD are to be sold at auction, according to advertisement, for benefit of creditors.

A bust of the late Archbishop elect of Santiago, ERRAGUIRRE, has recently arrived from Europe, as also that of Bishop ALDAY, deceased in 1788.

A copious extract of President BUCHANAN'S Message was republished here a day or two since, taken from, and credited to, the new Spanish paper in New-York, *El Noticioso*. Other articles have appeared in the daily journals of this city from the same source. Their tone is healthy and fair. I am glad there is an organ for the utterance of proper sentiments towards Spanish America, in the Spanish language, in New-York. And at the same time it does justice to the North American people and Government. The promotion of amity and mutual confidence is what the nations living on this Continent need. Whereas the disfiguring, either through intention or ignorance, of the measures and men of either side, can only produce misunderstanding and hinder real progress.

It is really amusing at times to read what is written and hear what is said regarding the schemes and policy of the United States Government and people. Our rapacity for territory is spoken of as if it were proverbial. Not long ago I was calling on a native gentleman, a judge, and a very intelligent man, when the conversation turned on the Straits of Magellan, and a poor, sickly colony which is maintained there by the Chilian Government. That it is a weak and unprofitable affair all present seemed ready to agree, when the lady of the house, in an under tone, yet audible, said, "It would be better to let the Yankees come and take it at once." She took me for an Englishman, since all are *Ingleses* who speak the language. Her husband, however, made a slight sign to her, and the conversation was turned to something else; but the incident showed the tone of remark that was customary, even in a family which might be accounted one of the most intelligent and affable in the place.

At the same time and in the same style the papers, if at any time they would read a lesson on union, or dissuade from civil war, or dwell on any kindred subject for the political edification of their countrymen, resort to this as the standing argument—"The Yankees will come down upon," "Our dissensions invite them to seize our territory," "The colossus of the North will find the opportunity for carrying out their plans of aggrandisement."

Now, whether we are to blame for it as a nation, through our policy, or as individuals, through boasting of what we can do, I will not stop to say at present; but here is a most prevalent tone of remark in regard to us, which sometimes annoys, and at others is harmlessly ludicrous. Occasionally a Chilian is heard to speak as if he supposed Chilian territory must be to North Americans the *ne plus ultra* of all that is desirable, and that it would be the height of our ambition to subjugate them, in order to increase our own importance and prowess. Which brings to mind a remark once made here by a United States naval officer, a noisy, boisterous, fluent and jolly fellow, a Lieutenant named NELSON, who patiently heard a young Chilian utter his far-sighted (!) perception of the wishes of the United States to seize on Chili, if they could once accomplish it, and then, with the tones of Stentor, answered him: "Why, my dear Sir, the people of the United States, if they wanted to, could come here and spade your country into the Pacific in a fortnight!"

But it may be questioned whether we are innocent in regard to this impression. There certainly is a style of vaunting that is neither conservative nor creditable; so that these people, however mistaken in their estimate of the policy of the United States, have not originated altogether this unfavorable impression of themselves alone. The Mexican war set the ball in motion, and the numerous expeditions from the States against Central America, the tone of some newspapers, and the swaggering language of individual citizens of the "Universal Nation," have kept it pretty steadily in motion ever since.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1860.

A report from the manager of our City Hospital has just appeared. During last year 3,207 patients have been under treatment. Of these 648 have died, among whom a woman 110 years of age, and a man and woman each 112 years old. The income for the year was $55,717, and the outlay 53,905. The chapel has been repaired, 255 iron bedsteads provided in place of wooden ones; a dispensary and bathing-room provided, and also a steam laundry.

The Chilian bark *Andes*, bound to London from Guayaquil, has put into this port in distress, and, according to public advertisement, signed by the captain, is abandoned to the Underwriters.

The new insurance company, called the Lloyds of Valparaiso, have recently met with two mishaps; one the *Maria*, coal laden, belonging to PEARSON, and the other some cargo in the ——, belonging to CROSS; but it is reported that these Underwriters refuse to pay, on the ground of their not being total losses.

At the present time there are 90 vessels of all nations in the bay, besides two merchantmen.

The United States steamer *Wyoming*, 6 guns, Capt. MITCHELL, sailed yesterday for Panama.

American ship *Golden Eagle* has just arrived from California, after a passage of 40 days.

American bark *S. H. Waterman* has arrived. Left New-York in September last or thereabouts. Put into Rio, and is 54 days thence.

From the Southern frontier we learn that the town of Negrete, 1,700 inhabitants a year ago, has been entirely destroyed. Most of the inhabitants had fled, and the Indians have had all their own way. These wild fellows, at last tidings, were holding a Congress only 24 miles from Nacimiento, another town, and coolly debating their future plan of operations.

Notice is published that VINCENTE GOMI has resumed his former post of City Items man for the *Comercio* newspaper.

Señor SANTIBANES, *Chargé des Affaires* from the Government of Bolivia to the Chilian, has just gone to the Capital to present his credentials.

Don SANTIAGO GODOY, formerly the editor of the *Mercurio*, had been at last accounts in Mendoza, and had just set off for Valparaiso.

The British ship *Indian Queen*, having been repaired, is now advertised for sale at auction on the 2d proximo, as "fit for a voyage to any part of the world." Months ago, striking an iceberg off Cape Horn, she was abandoned by the captain and part of the crew, who have, I believe, never since been heard from. The mate brought her in here, and she was sold.

The American steamer *Bio-bio* has just arrived from Talcahuano. She is popular, and is doing well.

The intelligence reaches us that 800 copies of the Bible were burned publicly in front of the Archbishop's palace, a month ago, because they had no notes. This is mentioned here with reprobation. It must be a bad cause that has to burn the Scriptures. That mush is clear at any rate. And without notes! Then they would have burned it when God first gave the divine record, for surely it had no notes then.

Our papers here, writing in the interest of Spain, intimate that the Spanish Government has, if anything, a greater task on hand than was calculated for in opening a war with Morocco. And, as the Moors are evincing more skill, this is attributed to English officers aiding the "barbarian" army; from which the conclusion is drawn that "England, in all the ways she can, manifests her sympathy for the Moors, and her jealousy of Spain."

Referring to the Spanish treasury, the remark is coolly made here in the *Mercurio*, that no difficulty as yet exists in raising funds for the war, since "the *sale of church property* with ordinary taxes, will amply suffice."

On the 25th and 26th inst. no less than thirty-one vessels arrived at this port, most of them from Europe and North America. Among them was the *John Land*, from Boston, *Astrea*, from Melbourne, and *Gertrude*, from New-York, all American. The bark *Texas* sailed on the 25th for Huasco.

The Message of President BUCHANAN is criticised in our papers on account of his persisting in recommending the appropriation of money for the purchase of Cuba, and also because of the policy suggested in regard to Mexico, of an armed interference to reëstablish order there, and protect American interests. One article concludes thus: "If we do not wish the United States sooner or later to overwhelm us with their immense power, it is necessary that we learn to follow them in their carreer of progress, and that we come to be as polished and as industrious as they. This is the only rule—the sole method which can save us." The lesson is a good one anyhow, whether the rod to which the writer points be a reality or no.

The Ladies' Beneficent Society of this city, of which Madame LAMARCA is President, reports that the Sisters of Charity, whom the Society sustains, have aided 10,973 indigent sick persons. The Society has also provided 11,491 prescriptions of medicine from the dispensary, and 19,900 orders for food. 1,534 visits have been made at domicils of the poor. Also "36 illicit unions have been legalized by the sacrament of marriage." In the Asylum for Destitute Girls 65 inmates have been received. Total funds of the Society for the past year have been $18,876; expended, $10,053—balance for this year, $8,823.

Copper is now ruling at $20 50. Wool at $8; merino do. at $14 to $15. Flour, $3 62 the cwt. Hides, best class, sold at $17 25; poorer from $15 50 to $16 50.

The yield of the silver mines has been less of late. Only 439 marks of bar silver came up by last steamer. However the practice now prevails, more than it did, of shipping silver direct from Caldera for England.

A Mr. MOORE and lady, accompanied by a widow lady, Mrs. SIS, are now here, arrived from the United States three weeks ago.

Shareholders of the Chili Insurance Company are called to attend the annual meeting on the 8th of March, when it is supposed the dividend declared will amount to $25 on a share; only $30 on a share having ever been paid in. It is also supposed, after the dividend, the shares will sell for $250.

The Bank at present pays no interest on open account for money at call. EDWARDS, in his banking house, however, keeps on steady, allowing his five per cent., and consequently has all the business. Even the directors themselves of the bank keep their accounts with him. The bank is surely a very cautious institution.

There seem to be tokens that the new Gas Company has come to a stand still in the birth. The old Company give out that in May next gas will be sold at five dollars a thousand, and that gas fitting will be left open to competition.

In politics it may be added that order is restored, but the quiet is that of compression not of satisfaction. Few would be found to deny that the Administration has the mastery of the country, but still it is impossible to avoid misgivings about the coming period when the elections are to take place. The opposition is crushed out, but not appeased, and the elements of agitation slumber in readiness for an outbreak when the present pressure is taken off. The extraordinary faculties of the Governor extend to November next. SOUTH PACIFIC.

## CRUISE OF THE SHIP WYOMING.

### Her Arrival at Panama—Affairs in Peru.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

UNITED STATES STEAM-SLOOP WYOMING, BAY OF PANAMA, New-Granada, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

We have at last reached Panama, and there joined our appropriate station and squadron. We left Valparaiso Feb. 28, and arrived at Callao, Peru, on the 8th instant. Here we remained till the 14th. Considerable excitement existed at Lima and Callao among the American residents, respecting the mission of the Secretary of Hon. RANDOLPH CLAY, our Minister to Peru, to Washington. Various rumors were prevalent as to the issue of the difficulties pending between the United States and Peru. CASTILLO'S peremptory refusal to meet the claims of our citizens, after their justice had been acknowledged by a Peruvian tribunal, and the insolent manner in which his declension had been communicated, induced the hope that at last our Government would resort to another mode of settlement than diplomatic remonstrance. But since our arrival here we have found that the rumors of sending the Pacific Squadron to demand payment, which were current at Lima during our stay, were unfounded.

Peru is at present politically quiet, but the country is in a wretched state. The abolition of Slavery therein some three years since, by immediate emancipation, is now felt to be a political mistake. The country is filled with banditti, generally composed of the liberated slaves, who, being too idle to labor, prowl over the mountains and valleys, infesting every highway. Even the road between Callao and Lima is filled with robbers, and without being well-armed and attended it is perilous to ride the seven miles of that road in the afternoon or towards nightfall. The murder of Capt. LAMBERT, of Her Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war *Vixen*, a few weeks since, in broad daylight, in the streets of Lima, is but one of the many outrages perpetrated by these desperadoes. Americans are subjected to daily insults in Lima and throughout Peru, with no redress for their grievances.

We touched at the Chincha Islands on our way to Callao, and found a fleet of seventy-five sail loading with guano. Order and quiet existed throughout the fleet, nor had there been any recent disturbance.

Leaving Callao on the 14th inst. we arrived at Guayaquil, Ecuador, on the 20th. We were visited by the Governor of the Province, together with the British Minister and Consul. The rainy season had forced the rival political parties of Ecuador to a cessation of hostilities, but they will probably be renewed at the opening of the dry season. The American Consulate at Guayaquil is in charge of JUAN ANTONIO GUTIERREZ, Esq., to whom the archives were transmitted by Mr. CASSANOVA, former United States Consul there, on his sudden departure from Guayaquil. Mr. GUTIERREZ has been recognized by Gen. FRANCO as Acting Vice-Consul for the United States. He is Consul-General for the Argentine Confederation, and Consul for Chile, as well as Vice-consul for the United States. On the 21st inst. the mail for Quito, which has for a long time been interrupted by the intestine troubles of Ecuador, left Guayaquil for the capital. The American residents of Guayaquil were anxiously awaiting the appointment of a Consul by the Government, as no one can care so well for American interests as a citizen of the United States.

There are at present in this port, besides ourselves, the United States flag-ship *Lancaster* and the *Saranac*. The sloop-of-war *Cyane* left on the 25th for San Francisco. The *Levant* is at Realejo, whither we will proceed about the 30th proximo to relieve her, and cruise along the Nicaraguan and Mexican coasts. All continue well on board of the *Wyoming*, and the general health of the Squadron is also good. THETA.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Verdict of Manslaughter.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY.

*The United States* vs. *George Dower*.—This case was submitted to the Jury after being summed up by Mr. Dwight for the prosecution and Mr. Ridgway for the accused. The Judge charged that it was not necessary that the *corpus delicti* should be proved; it was a question for them to determine, whether Humphreys was killed by the falling overboard, and that they could find a verdict of manslaughter or of murder, as they saw fit. The Judge alluded to the cruelties practiced on American ships, in speaking of the alleged malice shown against the deceased on the part of Dower, in very strong terms. His charge bore hard against the prisoner.

The case was submitted to the Jury about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Jury were out all night, and at the opening of court in the morning brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoner's wife, who was present with her child in her arms, was much affected on the rendition of the verdict.

### Motion to set aside Judgment for Irregularity.

*Haggerty and another* vs. *John Roth*.—This is the cause wherein the defendant's attorneys, residing in Troy, obtained an extension of time to answer on the last day, and served same by mail. The plaintiff's attorneys, however, before receipt of the order, had entered judgment, issued execution, and obtained a levy. Defendants moved to set aside judgment for irregularity, which motion was heard before Justice Allen, who refused to set aside the judgment, but gave the defendants leave to answer, and ordered the cause to be tried on the 6th of April, the judgment and levy to stand as security. On Friday the cause was tried in the Supreme Court, before Justice HOGEBOOM and a Jury, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiffs for the whole amount claimed—$2,013 27.

Von Buren & Seixas for plaintiffs; A. R. Dyott, Counsel for defendant.

### Minie Rifles in Court.

*Henry A. Burr* vs. *W. J. Syms & Co.*—This action was brought to recover the price of five hundred Minie rifles, sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendants, who are dealers in guns in Broadway. The case was tried before Justice BALCOM, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

It appeared that Syms & Co. employed one Charles St. John to buy five hundred rifles for them. St. John bought them of the plaintiff for Syms & Co., and after they were delivered, and the receipt for payment signed by the plaintiff, Syms & Co. handed the plaintiff a certified check, payable to the order of St. John, the defendants' agent, which the plaintiff at once declined to receive, unless it was made payable to his own order. Syms & Co. insisted upon his taking it, payable to the order of St. John, for some reason existing between Syms & Co. and him. It appeared that St. John was insolvent at the time, and that the check had not been indorsed by him at the time it was left with the plaintiff. The plaintiff stated that he called upon Syms & Co. to get the check made payable to his own order, was treated in an uncivil and unbusinesslike manner, which led him to suspect something wrong, and he at once commenced this suit, and attached their property.

The Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff, holding—

That a certified check is not a payment unless the party agrees to receive it as such.

That it was the defendants' business to get the indorsement of their agent before offering the check.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $4,335 68.

A. C. M. Pennington and Ira D. Warren, for plaintiff; C. Hart and M. Van Cott, for defendants.

### The Case of Alderman Cornell.

*Thomas Reilly* vs. *Charles G. Cornell and James McMann*.—The particulars of this case were given in the TIMES of March 23.

The plaintiff charged that the defendants had colluded together to defraud him of his property, situated on the corner of Allen and Houston-streets, and known as Hermitage-hall. His complaint averred that he procured a loan of Cornell of $5,600—for security allowing the defendant to hold a referee's deed, a verbal agreement having been made to the effect that when the loan should be paid, the title to the property should be surrendered. He also averred that he paid interest on the loan, and that the defendant, Cornell, transferred the property to the defendant McMann, his father-in-law, and that they, with others, conspired to defraud him of the estate. Upon these papers, Justice MONCRIEF, of the Superior Court, granted a temporary injunction, with an order to show cause, &c., which was now returnable.

The defendant, Cornell, avers that the property was purchased absolutely for the sum of $5,600, and that all the money afterward claimed to be paid as interest on the alleged loan, by plaintiffs, was really rent due the defendants for occupation of premises by plaintiff after sale.

The defendants also deny all collusion, and aver that the whole transaction was perfectly honorable and legitimate.

Justice MONCRIEF, however, decided to continue the injunction, after argument, with costs to plaintiff, to abide event.

E. W. Dodge, for plaintiffs; J. L. Beman, for defendants.

### Action against a Policeman.

AMERICANS VS. IRISHMEN.

*John Folan* vs. *Thomas Pearson*.—This was an action against the defendant, a Seventeenth Ward policeman, for false imprisonment, and was tried in the Common Pleas, before Judge BRADY.

The plaintiff's testimony was, that on the night of the 20th of May, 1859, while he was near the corner of Second-street and Third-avenue, an excitement was created by the cry of "Thief." He interfered to secure the offender until an officer should arrive. The defendant soon came up, and demanded to know who would aver that the person charged was a thief, and refused to arrest the party. The defendant also ordered the crowd to disperse, and to compel them to do so, hit one Murphy. Murphy responded with some indignant language, and the defendant arrested him, and took him to the station-house. The plaintiff went to the station-house with them, in order, as he said, to be a witness for Murphy, whom he thought to be wrongfully arrested. As plaintiff was somewhat noisy, he also was arrested by defendant, and both were finally fined by Justice STERRS for disorderly conduct, after a brief imprisonment.

The defence showed by two young men that the plaintiff and Murphy and others were making a great noise, and that they were inclined to "fight" any man who said that an Irishman was not as good as an American, the party charged with theft having proclaimed himself an "American," and called upon Americans for protection. These parties testified that the plaintiff was the first to be arrested, which was done because he was making a disturbance, and that the defendant only arrested Murphy when he interfered to protect plaintiff.

Counsel for the defendant moved that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that as

## PRO-RATA IN WALL-STREET.

**How the Pro-Rata operated on an Operator in New-York Central—being a brief Chapter of Personal History.**

Speculation and peculation are not synonyms. And though both terms have peculiar signification in connection with a street-cleaning contract, their difference is essential. Accordingly, I have no hesitation in admitting that speculation has been the chief business of my life.

This idiosyncracy developed itself at a very early age. Having rolled up the nucleus for more extended operations by trading knives with, and selling poplar whistles to, the smaller boys of the neighborhood, I began to look around for a paying and permanent investment. A maiden aunt advised me to invest in a fund that was then being established for the purpose of supplying all the little barefooted boys with testaments; but as she declined to make me the cashier of the institution I turned a deaf ear to her suggestion.

At the instance of my mother, I purchased a dozen hens. I embarked in this enterprise the more readily, as that estimable lady agreed to take the fruit of the hennery at a standing price of fifteen cents per dozen, and I had ascertained by personal inquiry among the stores of the vicinity that they could supply me with eggs the year round at an average price of ten. Very soon thereafter a hennery was in full blast. This operation paid pretty well until my mother, one morning, remarked that she didn't see how I could manage to diurnally superinduce four dozen of eggs from but one-fourth that number of hens, and one of the hens a rooster, at that. It was in vain that I spoke of the newly-invented "Hen-persuader," which juggled the egg away as soon as laid, thus inducing the deluded fowl to believe, on seeing the empty nest, that her conclusions had been hasty and erroneous, that the egg had not been deposited, and that an immediate resumption of labor was absolutely necessary. This was a fact in natural history which my maternal ancestor failed to appreciate; the egg contract was rescinded, and the hens were literally left on my hands, for one morning they all turned up dead. I rather suspected my maiden aunt of poisoning them;—she always had a mortal antipathy against the whole roost, especially the rooster—for when I told her of the foul murder, she said that it was a judgment, and asked me if I was not sorry that I hadn't given my money to the barefooted little boys; I replied, "not to my personal knowledge; that the little boys hadn't any business to be barefooted;" whereupon my aunt groaned and said she was sorry that she had such a wicked nephew. This early enterprise taught me a very important lesson in commercial economy, viz.: that the supply should never exceed the demand.

At a subsequent period of life I dealt extensively in that grade of wheat, familiarly known as "stumptail;" but the tale of this operation has been before told, and, passing over this and intervening experiences, we will at once consider the eventful end in which I attempted to launch myself on the waters of Wall-street, and, like the *Great Eastern*, got stuck on the stocks.

It is somewhat remarkable that when a man breaks, he almost invariably becomes a broker. Thus it was with a friend of mine, Major URSA, more commonly called Ursa Major, who, in the remarkable panic of 1857, failed, paid something less than nothing on the dollar, moved over to Jersey City, and took up his residence in Wall-street. A lingering remnant of pride would have persuaded him to open a mock auction shop in preference, but this business had to be carried on in partnership with the police, and the division rendered the profits small; he had a large family to support, and so he sacrified conscientious scruples, humbled all promptings of pride, bade adieu to respectability, and thenceforth wrote himself, Broker It is true that my friend has some weak points of character. He reads the personal advertisements in the *Herald*; believes that BENNETT is the greatest living politician; GUINNESS, the greatest living preacher, and SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., the greatest living author; but then I have seen some very respectable business men at work with their ledger on Sundays. In his praise it might be said that he never run for Mayor, that he never had a place in the Custom-house, and that none of his family were ever in Congress; therefore, on the whole—like Trinity Church—the Major was rather an ornament to Wall-street.

One word, here, about Wall-street—as it is well known, Trinity Church stands at its head. It is supposed that this fact first gave rise to the celebrated proverb, "The nearer the church, the further from God." The Church was originally built that business men might enjoy the convenience of a clock, and be enabled to calculate to a second how long they and their notes might run before bank-closing. For this purpose, Trinity Church is very useful to the brokers; but it is doubtful if any of them ever consulted the clock on the interior, for in religious matters it is their wont to "sell short," calculating to "buy in" at some future time. It is in Wall-street that those queer specimens of Mammon's zoology, technically known as Bulls and Bears, chiefly abound. The pen in which they herd, and where their voices are usually heard, is called the Stock Exchange,—it might very appropriately be termed the Stock Yard. In one respect, these animals resemble lambs—they love to gambol; but the analogy goes no further, and he who comes shearing in this locality is very apt to return shorn, as many can testify. It may be well to mention, in this connection, that my friend Ursa Major heads the Bears, Old Taurus leads the Bulls.

Well, one day last Winter, I strolled into Wall-street, and "happened" into the Major's office.

"Sandy, my boy," cried he, seizing my hand and making of the connected arm an extempore pump-handle, "how are ye? I was just thinking of you; there's a pile of money to be made and no risk run; you are just the man. Thereupon I intimated that, if a pile of money was to be made and no risk run, I *was* just the man. The Major then proceeded to develop his idea. New-York Central, he said, was going to get an awful twist; the *Pro Rata* bill had passed the House and would certainly pass the Senate; he was very sure that it would pass the Senate, for, though the State permitted Railroad Companies to run over cattle and men, indiscriminately, and attempt such experiments as running two trains in opposite directions on one track at the same time, to allow them to regulate their own freight tariff was a privilege not to be granted even in this land of liberty, and, in addition to all this, the *Tribune* philosophers, from GREELEY down, advocated the bill, so that its ultimate adoption was certain. "Now," said the Major, "just sell Old Taurus a few thousand shares of New-York Central at 70, sell short, you know, and when this *Pro Rata* bill is carried you can buy in at 60—so you see?" Of course I saw; any fool could see; the whole thing was plain as a pike-staff. So I thanked the Major, and gave him my hand—we agreed to operate jointly, (I furnishing the money,) and floor Old Taurus. In fact we considered Old Taurus as already floored. To commemorate this victory over his rival, the Major invited me to drink, at the same time borrowing a quarter. After drinking we counted up the profits and found that they amounted to a fortune; being prospective millionaires we went down to DELMONICO's and dined—the Major ordered the dinner and I paid for it. After dinner I thought the *Pro Rata* bill had passed two Houses instead of one, and incidentally meeting Old Taurus, proposed to compromise for the round sum of $35,500 50; Taurus, however, replied, "not if he know'd it," evincing a disposition to permit miscellaneous things to rip generally, whereat we greatly wondered. The next morning the stock looked up a little, and Taurus winked at me from across the way, but the Major said this buoyancy was temporary and rather indicated a decline than otherwise; entertaining this view of the matter we determined to take the Bull by the horns, and did so, selling Taurus a few more shares at the same figure. Well, to make a long story short, time passed but the *Pro Rata* bill did not; New-York Central went up permanently and so did your correspondent and coadjutor. Now, I, too, am a broker—one of the Board—and my shingle flanks the Major's.

Having been through a course of pretty severe sprouts, I wish to impress some truths upon those who have not. I wish to impress the fact upon the community generally that an "outsider" in Wall-street stands about the same chance that a cat would in Tophet without claws. That the best movement in stocks is to stand stock-still before you go in. That if you "sell short" it will take you a long time to recover yourself. That if you calculate upon the passage of any legislative bill, the expediency of which is urged by the *Tribune*, you will find your disappointment greater than you can "Bear"; and, lastly, that the only sure way of making money without work, is to take a contract for cleaning the streets.

SANDY.

## PARIS AND ITS GOVERNMENT.

**Advantages of its Municipal Organization—The Markets—Fire Department—Street-Cleaning—Sewerage.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have been residing in Paris for some years back, and on returning here have been surprised to see the small amount of improvement in the City Government during my absence. The City has enlarged, and many fine buildings have been erected, but I must say, as every American will say on returning from Europe, that it is a blot on the character of the people that the capital of the first nation in the world for industry and progress should be so deprived of comfort and protection. I am aware, as are most New-Yorkers, of the causes of this remissness, but they once known, why cannot public opinion force justice to be done? However, I do not intend writing a political article.

Since I have been in Paris, I have had occasion to examine in considerable detail the municipal administration, police organization, &c., of that city, which is justly considered as the most elegant and best-conducted city in the world, and the following remarks may perhaps interest some of your readers. It is well known that the principal reason for the clock-work like regularity with which moves the administration of the City of Paris lies in the fact of the centralization of the power in the hands of a very few persons, and this is the only way in which a respectable and efficient city government can be obtained. Paris is governed by the Prefet of the Seine and by the Prefet de Police, both of whom are named by the Emperor. The present Prefet, the Baron HAUSSEMAN, is a man of great abilities and of high position in society. He has occupied his post for a long period. He is assisted by the Conseil Municipal, composed of sixty members, also named by the Emperor, and who are intended to represent all the callings and professions of the capital. This council is composed of such men as LE VERRIER, the great astronomer; ERNEST GOUIN, the celebrated constructor of locomotives and steam engines, &c.; their services are gratuitous. The Prefet has charge of everything concerning the finances of the city—all public works, the opening of new streets, the paving, cleaning and keeping in order of the streets and sewers, &c., &c.

The Prefet de Police has functions of a different nature from those of the Prefet de la Seine. In the first place he has charge of all the police of the city, public as well as secret, and, by a recent decree, the Department of the Sureté Generale, which formerly belonged to the Minister of the Interior, has been transferred to his department. Thus he is at the head of all the police in France, and the efficiency of this change has already been felt sensibly. It is almost impossible at present for a crime to be committed in France without detection. Of course it seems hard to see, from time to time, a batch of respectable citizens, side by side with real criminals, going off to Cayenne, for no other crime than that of having advocated opposition to the Government, but any one who conducts himself properly, and does not meddle with politics, will never be troubled by the police. M. BOITELLE, the present Prefet de Police, was formerly Prefet of the Department de L'Aisne. He was appointed after the attempt made to assassinate the Emperor at the Opera, about the same time that Gen. ESPINASSE was appointed Minister of the Interior. M. BOITELLE is a very fine looking man, of imposing appearance, but rather theatrical in his manners. He is the *beau ideal* of a French functionary.

The Prefet de Police has charge of the administration of the markets, bakers' and butchers' establishments, the price of bread, the falsification of liquids and alimentary substances of all kinds, omnibuses, carts, hackney coaches, *Filles soumises* and many other attributes too numerous to mention. His powers are very minutely laid down, so that there can be no collision between him and the Prefet de la Seine. Since the enlargement of the city the number of the Sergens de ville (policemen) has been increased to between four and five thousand. There is also the Garde de Paris, composed of picked soldiers, foot as well as mounted, who are intended for the services of theatres and balls, preserving order on public occasions, &c.

The corps of the Sapeurs Pompiers (firemen) is a military body, and its chief is responsible to the General-in-chief of the city. The members are chosen from the regiments of chasseurs and of the line, and their time of service, pay and discipline are the same as in the army. They have barracks where they sleep, and posts in all parts of the city where they are on service. They receive theoretical and practical instruction from the time they enter the corps, and it is astonishing to see the agility and skill with which they attack a building on fire. Speaking about fires, it would be well to remark that for one fire in Paris there are at least ten in New-York, and the fires in Paris are generally extinguished before much damage is done. Some extensive fires have taken place in the environs of the city, where water was difficult of access, but in the city proper they are very rare,—I think none of any great importance since the burning of the manutention on the Quai de Billy. Wood is used in the buildings nearly if not quite as much as in New-York, and I think the only reasons for the rarity of fires consist in the good instruction and organization of the body of firemen, and the care with which buildings are constructed. By the police regulations no house in a given street can exceed a certain height, (which height varies with the width of the street,) and as it is for the interest of the builders to go as high as possible, the houses are thus of nearly the same height, and extremely uniform. The plans are inspected, and the building is inspected during construction by proper officers: thus nothing unsafe or imprudent is allowed to pass. Moreover, if any accident happens through the fault of the architect, he is liable to pass a few months or years in prison, to complete his education.

The subject of street-cleaning would no doubt interest an inhabitant of New-York. The cleaning of streets and sewers is one of the attributions of the Prefet de la Seine. The street-sweepers and cantoniers are employed permanently, and their operations are under the immediate direction of employees called Inspecteurs de Balayage. The principal streets and boulevards are divided into sections of perhaps the length from Fulton to Chambers streets, each of which is placed under the charge of a single cantonier, who is supplied with a broom, a shovel, and a wheelbarrow, and his duty is to keep the roadway and sidewalks of his section clean in all weather, and watered in dusty weather, for which last purpose he is furnished with a pair of large copper watering pots, with which, after a little practice, he will sprinkle the street nearly as fast as a watering-cart.

The watering-carts are larger than those of New-York, and are arranged so as to sprinkle a space of about sixteen feet in width. The smaller and more obscure streets are swept in the night by gangs of street-sweepers, (a great part of whom are German women,) and the rubbish carted off, so that at 7 o'clock in the morning the streets are perfectly clean. As regards the rubbish carried out of houses and deposited in the street, it is forbidden, under penalty of fine on the owner of the house, to make any deposit before 11 o'clock in the evening, or after 7 o'clock in the morning. The carting is done by contractors, but in any case of neglect they are heavily fined, and the rubbish is taken away by the administration at the contractor's expense. Paris is not as well supplied with water as New-York, although new works are soon to add to this supply 25,000,000 gallons per day, from the river Somme Soude, a considerable distance from the city; still, water is used there for the public service, in the streets and fountains, much more profusely than here

Regarding sewers in Paris, they are easily kept clean, for the reason that very little dirt can be washed into them by the rain, on account of the clean condition of the streets, and that no solid substances are allowed to flow into the sewers from the houses. This last also accounts in a great degree for the entire absence of disagreeable odors in the streets, even in the hottest weather.

The vaults under the houses are required to be built in cement masonry, so as to be impervious; and they are not allowed to have any communication with the sewers, as being injurious to the public health. The contents are taken away periodically by private enterprises organized for that purpose, and at the expense of the owner of the house, but this expense is inconsiderable. All these products are utilized in the manufacture of ammonia, poudrette, &c., principally at Bondy. Someby the vaults, however, are divided into two parts of a porous partition, which separates the liquid from the solid, and the liquid is allowed to flow into the sewer after having been disinfected by throwing into it a kind of powder, which has been patented for that purpose. The sewers are large enough to permit the passage of the workmen employed to visit them, and are ventilated by earthen-ware tubes conducting to the tops of the houses. Some of the sewers are immense; the one under the *Boulevard de Sebastopol* is 15 feet wide by about as much in height, and contains, attached to one of its sides, two lines of cast-iron water-pipes, one of which is four feet in diameter. The bottom of the sewer contains a canal of about six feet in width, each side of which are sidewalks corresponding to towing-paths. On the borders of this canal are fixed rails, on which are mounted small cars which serve to carry off obstructions whenever they occur. The sewer of the *Rue de Rivoli*, and that of the *Boulevard Malesherbes*, have also railways, by which underground communication is had with the Seine, at Asniéres, several miles from Paris. These sewers are all built of rough rubble-stone and Roman cement mortar.

## THE MORMONS.

### A SCHISM AMONG THE SAINTS.

**Important Movement in the Mormon Camp—New Organization under Joe Smith, Jr., as Prophet, to Oppose the Mormon Church in Utah.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

AMBOY, Ill., Friday, April 6, 1860.

Young JOE SMITH has at length acceded to the proposal to take upon himself the place of his father in the Mormon Church, with a view to clear it of those enormities which in Utah are so disgracing to humanity. This day, at the Conference, he offered himself for acceptance as *the* Prophet, and was accepted.

The Mormon Conference assembled at this place at 10 A. M., and occupied the morning in preaching. Much of this preaching consisted in denunciation of the apostacy of the Church in Utah, and the evils promulgated by BRIGHAM YOUNG and his satellites were vigorously attacked. Polygamy was especially adverted to as being the great evil, and as being the evidence of the falling away of the Saints.

In the afternoon, it being understood that young SMITH would be installed, quite a number from the Gentile world were present. Your correspondent was on hand, of course, occupying for the nonce a high seat in the synagogue, in the midst of more high dignitaries of the Church and saints than ever he met before. There was much anxiety, on the part of both priests and faithful, manifested. There was a fear that they might experience now, that

"'Twixt cup and lip
There's many a slip."

Nor was this anxiety allayed until SMITH took the rostrum and delivered himself of his offer as prophet as follows:

I will say to you, brethren, as I hope you are now, and will continue to be, in the Lord, that God tries his people with sore afflictions.

He has tried us, but the day of our deliverance is at hand.

I come to you not of myself, but at the bidding of a greater and a mightier than I—even the Holy Spirit. For some time past I have been receiving manifestations through the Holy Spirit of the will of God, and nothing but this has moved me now to come up here to take upon myself the position that I feel that I am about to assume. I shall assume that position only at the bidding of the Lord God, for I do not propose to be dictated to by anything save only that which comes of a power not of me or of myself, but only by that power which is above all—the power which has brought me here. God works in a way and by means best known to himself, and for us it is not to discern his ways except by the revelation which he gives thereof.

For two or three years past the conduct of the Church of Christ has been exciting God to wrath; its ways have been the ways of evil and in the paths of unrighteousness, and now he has proceeeded to its reorganization, that his people may be redeemed from error and blessed with great blessing.

In assuming the position I am now about to offer myself for, I am well aware that all sorts of improper and unworthy motives will be ascribed to me. It will be asserted that it is the work of selfishness, the desire of name, honor or fortune; but I do not propose to accept this office as a means to wealth. I do not accept the position for a name. I assume it only as I feel that I am called upon by God to take it. Neither do I take the position without having considered the unworthy motives that the world will ascribe to me. All of these things have I considered, and the power within me was so great that not even for the space of a moment could I hesitate as to my duty and my course. There is no selfish reason for my assuming the position in which my father stood.

Neither would I come to you without some guarantee that I should be received; that the power within me would prompt you to receive me, else hereafter I should be accused of motives of evil.

Neither would I come to you advancing doctrines that to me it would seem would and should be held in abhorrence; nor with doctrines which the Lord God must abhor. My desire is to come to you teaching such doctrines as all must feel to be, and accept as true doctrines: the doctrines of religion and morality. To this end, I have through life kept myself unbiased by all offers of gain which have been made to me, to induce me to take a step like this. Never did I converse with J. J. STRANG, for I was a boy in his day, even as I am but a boy now. In his day I had not acquired a sufficient knowledge of him to be influenced by his opinions, so much deplored now.

I hold in entire abhorrence many of the doctrines preached and promulgated by BRIGHAM YOUNG. I have been told that my father promulgated these same doctrines—the doctrines of YOUNG. This I never did believe, and I never can believe it, for the doctrines were not promulgated by divine authority; and I believe that my father was a good man, and no good man could have promulgated such odious doctrines.

I believe in the unity of the church and in truth and honesty, and all these I find in the Bible, and in "the Book of Mormon," and in "the Book of Doctrine and Covenants," which latter books are but auxiliaries to the first.

Now, I have my own peculiar notions in regard to revelation, and I am happy to say, in the face of this meeting, that the voice of those with whom I have conversed among this people is, that they concur with me.

I cannot find such doctrines as are promulgated in Utah in the books wherein I believe, and so odious are those doctrines to me, that the time was when I held in view the idea of becoming the head of the Church in utter abhorrence, so much was this so. So repulsive was the very idea, that it did not seem to me that I could take the position which my father held upon myself. The idea that I was to assume the headship of the Church, however, came slowly upon me. I received many works upon that subject and many writings, but these I have avoided the reading of for fear that they should influence me to some wrong action or that I should be biased in my judgment in relation to the truth of the revelation of God or the truth in the Church. The course I determined to pursue was to do right.

I come then to you free from any taint of sectarianism. I am unbiased, and have no selfish end to serve, although I have come in contact with men that have advised me to take this course, as one which would build up for me a great name. It has been said to me, that a Mormon elder, though but a stripling, possessed a greater power than any man, and it was told me that this power arose from the depth of feeling in the breast of the saint; but with so sacred a sentiment I did not wish to trifle. I had no idea of being made use of by some talented, but unscrupulous man; I do not propose that any such man shall take me as a leader. I knew that if I allowed myself to take upon myself this office, being urged by any considerations unworthy of it, such as will be ascribed to me, I should not have the power of God. But this step has not been of my own dictation. The spirit has moved me to it, and all I ask is, that my shortcomings be dealt with in mercy.

I believe that a man owes duties to the country in which he lives—that he is amenable to the laws of his land, and that he is liable to have that duty enforced upon him by those laws, and I say that Mormons can so act that they shall have as many friends as the people of any sect. I have always resided among the people of Hancock County, who are strong Anti-Mormons, and I have never known that I had an enemy. I have been engaged with Anti-Mormons; I have mingled with them, and never have made an enemy, although I have often found it necessary, not only not to give offence by remarks of my own, but also to smother my own feelings when I have heard the remarks which others made. I hold no feelings of enmity toward any man living who has fought this doctrine.

In conclusion, I would say I come to you. If you receive me, I will give my ability, the influence of my great name, and what little power that may give; and I trust by your prayers of faith to discharge the duties of the position faithfully, and I pledge myself to promulgate no doctrine that shall not be approved. If you do not agree to receive me, say so freely.

I do not care to say more. I have simply to add that I hope the spirit which prompts my coming will also prompt my reception.

High-priest SHERAN then moved that he be chosen President Prophet, and a unanimous aye was heard. SMITH then in form accepted the post; the Church was given over into his charge by the President of the Conference, GURLEY, and his mother was received into the Church by unanimous vote.

He was then ordained by the laying on of hands.

THE APOSTLES.

On motion, the following "Saints" were unanimously appointed and ordained to be members of the Council of the Church:

| | |
|---|---|
| John C. Gaylord, | Wm. Aldrich, |
| Edwin Cadwell, | George Morey, |
| Calvin Beebe, | Jacob Doan, |
| Oliver P. Dunham, | Zenos Whitcom, |
| Lyman Hewit, | Dwight Webster, and |
| Winthrop H. Blaire, | G. Jackson. |

The following Elders were then ordained Presidents of the Quorums of Counties: James Blakeslee, Edmund C. Briggs, C. G. Lamphier, W. D. Morton, Arch. M. Wilsey, and George Rarey and John A. Macintosh were selected to like office, but being absent were not now ordained.

S. J. Stone was ordained as President of the Quorum of Elders, and Israel L. Rogers was ordained as Bishop.

Thus we have a new organization of the Latter-Day Saints opposed to the organization in Utah. Whether any action will be taken to depose YOUNG and his "false prophets" and "fallen saints," as these denominate them, time will tell. Likely something will turn up to-morrow. M.

## AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

**Coal in Utah—Difficulty in Getting Wood—Accidents—Crops—Robberies, &c.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, March 16, 1860.

The country adjacent to this city is not over-stocked with timber, either to convert into lumber or to use for fuel. When the Mormons first settled this Valley, trees grew in the cañons down to their very mouths, but now, by the continual consumption, teams have to go a distance of from twelve to twenty-five miles from this city, not on good level roads, but up steep cañons, to get wood for fuel, and even then the steep and almost inaccessible mountains have to be scaled, sometimes by the men on all fours, and the wood to be "snaked," that is, dragged, from a quarter of a mile to two miles, in bundles fastened together by a log-chain, down the steep mountain sides, to the cañon bed, where the wagons are loaded. The general time occupied in getting and fetching a load of wood from the cañons to this city is, for a horse and team, one and a half days, and for an ox team three days—a load for a single team usually being about three-quarters of a cord. Those who get their own wood consider that not less than one month in the year is absolutely required to be thus employed. And as the distance to the wood and the difficulty of getting it are all the time increasing, it will be readily perceived that the discovery of coal in this vicinity, if not absolutely necessary to the welfare of the people, comes to be looked upon as a matter of extreme importance. The Legislature some time ago offered a high premium for the discovery of a coal-bed within forty miles of this city, and various parties have from time to time been on the look-out for this desirable commodity. A coal-bed was discovered some time since on Chalk Creek, a tributary of the Weber River, some fifty miles east of this city, and last Winter the Legislature made an appropriation for the purpose of opening a road to the same. In this bed are several veins of good bituminous coal.

Within a few days past, the existence of a vein of coal four feet thick, four miles east of Provo Cañon, and fifty miles south of this City, has been made public, and a company has been organized which it is expected will commence operations without delay to procure a supply of coal for the community.

There are also divers rumors current about coal having been found in Emigration Cañon, and at the foot of the "little mountain," about twelve miles east of this city. So we have cheering prospects of procuring a sufficiency of fuel for the future, and more economically than the wood-getting system was promising to be, or indeed has been for some time past.

The Chinese sugar-cane is growing into favor in this Territory. Very good crops were raised last season, and, as a consequence, molasses has been much more abundant the past Winter than at any time since the white man settled in Utah. Mr. J. T. WILLIS, of Toquerville, some three hundred miles south of this city, made a fair specimen of sugar by simply boiling down the expressed juice of the cane. But Toquerville is situated on the south side of the "Rim of the Basin," and enjoys a climate approximating to the tropical; consequently, the sugar-cane there flourishes far more, and is a great deal more certain to ripen, than in the colder and more wintry and frosty region around Salt Lake. Whether or not sugar can be made by merely boiling the juice of the cane grown in this valley is uncertain, the experiment never having been tried, to my knowledge; but many fear it cannot.

Our Winter has broken, and farmers and gardeners are busy on the highest lands preparing them for the seed. The characteristics of the past Winter have been steady cold, occasionally very severe, very little wind, and an extraordinary amount of fog, which would precipitate continually like a very gentle fall of snow, covering all out-door things with fantastic coats of hoary frost. These icy coats would stick for days together on every weed and every spear of grass, making it very hard upon the cattle on the ranges, for ice-grass is rather cold comfort for the bovine race.

The extreme cold, the hard frosts, the heavy, protracted fogs, or some more mysterious thing, has nearly destroyed the vitality of our fruit trees. The other day I went through the nursery of one of our principal horticulturists, and he with me, cutting the trees to show me how far they were affected. He says he shall have no fruit this season, and very little more than the roots of any of his trees are alive. Peach, plum, apricot and apple have all suffered, especially the peach. The currant trees seem wholly to have escaped.

Yesterday week a man named OGILVIE was killed in Parley's Cañon, a few miles southeast of this city, by a snow-slide or avalanche, which shot down the mountain side for the distance of a mile, with a roaring noise like thunder. OGILVIE was on the side of the mountain getting wood. His body had not yet been found. The snow-slide tore up great trees by the roots, hurling them down into the bed of the Cañon. OGILVIE is the second person killed in this manner in the Cañons near this city the past Winter.

A remarkable accident occurred recently to a son of Mr. STAPLES, of Toquerville. The lad, fourteen years old, was endeavoring to get a runaway hog back to the pen, when the savage animal turned upon him, attacked him, and inflicted with its tusk a small wound in the groin, severing the artery. The boy ran about fifteen rods, and then fell down, and died instantly.

A few days ago a couple of thieves drove off a herd of cattle from the range about fifteen miles southwest of this city. The gentlemen were discovered at Lehigh, filing off the brands from the horns of the cattle, preparatory to rebranding them them with a view to supply the market at Camp Floyd. It is needless to add that arrest followed the discovery.

Our learned lectures continue in the Tabernacle. On the evening of the 9th inst. Prof. PRATT's subject was "Hydraulics," and last night Capt. GIBSON expatiated on "the Hidden Mysteries of New-Gulnea." The *Mountaineer* wants to know if some body cannot lecture on "Common Things," and suggests the idea of lectures on subjects which will come within the sphere of the every-day life of the people.

A grand ball, probably the last of the kind for the present season, came off last night, in the Social Hall in this city. It was got up by the "Deseret Typographical Society," and I suppose must have been a fine affair. Tickets $5 per couple, extra ladies $1 each. Always "extra ladies" at these Mormon balls. Happy country! M.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—APRIL 10.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | U.S. 5's,'74,Reg | 102¾ | |
| 4,000 | Vir. State 6's | 93 | |
| 1,000 | Tenn. 6's,'90 | 90⅜ | |
| 2,000 | Ind. State 5's | 89 | |
| 2,000 | Georgia S. 6's | 103 | |
| 5,000 | Mis. S. 6's | 80 | 82¾ |
| 9,000 | do | | 83 |
| 10,000 | do | b30 | 83 |
| 30,000 | do | 80 | 82⅜ |
| 3,000 | Cal. State 7s | | 89⅜ |
| 2,000 | do | | 89⅜ |
| 3,000 | do | | 89⅞ |
| 1,000 | Brook C.W. L'n | | 101½ |
| 4,000 | Erie R 1st M. Bs | | 101½ |
| 2,000 | E.R.2d M.Bs.Ex. | | 94 |
| 9,000 | E.R.3d M.Bs.'63. | | 84 |
| 5,000 | do | 80 | 82⅜ |
| 3,000 | Erie R. 5th m. bs | | 49 |
| 1,000 | do | | 50 |
| 19,000 | M. C. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st mt. sk. fd. cn. bs. | | 93 |
| 800 | Ill. Cen. R. bds. | | 88⅜ |
| 2,000 | do | | 88⅜ |
| 1,500 | do | | 88⅛ |
| 150 | Canton Co | b60 | 21 |
| 62 | do | | 20⅜ |
| 1,000 | Gal. & Chi. 1st me. | | 92 |
| 20 | Merchants' Bank | | 107⅛ |
| 9 | City Bank | | 126 |
| 10 | Ocean Bank | | 93⅜ |
| 20 | Bank of N. Amer | | 108 |
| 10 | Hanover Bank | | 87 |
| 23 | Continental Bank | | 100 |
| 5 | Bank of America | | 109¼ |
| 25 | Mel. & Hud. Can. Co. | | 97⅜ |
| 20 | Penn. Coal Co | | 83⅜ |
| 375 | Pacific Mail S. Co. | | 102 |
| 720 | do | | 101⅜ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 101⅜ |
| 250 | do | b60 | 102 |
| 100 | do | s60 | 101¾ |
| 50 | do | b30 | 101¾ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 102 |
| 100 | do | s30 | 101¾ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 135 | N. Y. Central | | 77⅛ |
| 300 | do | b60 | 77¼ |
| 200 | do | s60 | 77 |
| 300 | do | b60 | 77⅛ |
| 100 | do | s10 | 77⅛ |
| 100 | do | s10 | 77¼ |
| 700 | do | | 77⅜ |
| 500 | do | b30 | 77⅜ |
| 100 | do | b20 | 77⅜ |
| 50 | do | s60 | 77⅜ |
| 150 | do | | 77⅜ |
| 200 | Erie Railroad | | 13 |
| 100 | Reading Railroad | | 42⅛ |
| 50 | do | b30 | 42⅜ |
| 25 | M. S.& N. I G.S. | s60 | 21⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 23¼ |
| 235 | Panama Railroad | | 133½ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 133½ |
| 50 | do | s10 | 133⅜ |
| 410 | Ill. Cen. R. Scrip | | 61 |
| 41 | do | | 61¼ |
| 50 | Ga. & Chi. Railroad | | 62 |
| 650 | do | | 61¾ |
| 300 | do | | 61⅞ |
| 350 | do | s60 | 61⅜ |
| 50 | do | s10 | 61⅜ |
| 50 | do | b30 | 61¾ |
| 250 | do | b60 | 61¾ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 61⅜ |
| 110 | do | | 61⅜ |
| 50 | do | b30 | 61¾ |
| 50 | do | b30 | 61¾ |
| 100 | Cle. & Tol. R. | b30 | 25⅞ |
| 700 | do | | 26⅛ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 25⅛ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 25⅛ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 25⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 25⅜ |
| 350 | Chi. & R. I. R. | b60 | 63¾ |
| 400 | do | b30 | 63¾ |
| 500 | do | | 63¾ |
| 50 | do | b30 | 63⅜ |
| 50 | Chi. Bur. & Q. R. | | 63½ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Mo. S. 6s | b30 | 83 |
| 2,000 | Cal. State 7s | | 89¼ |
| 1,000 | N.Y.C.R. S.Bds | | 88⅜ |
| 14,000 | E. R. 4th M. B. | | 61 |
| 500 | Hud. R. R. 1st M. | | 103¾ |
| 1,000 | Harlem R. 1st M. | | 97 |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cen. R. Bds. | | 88¼ |
| 10,000 | H. & St. Jo R. Bs. | | 67½ |
| 20,000 | M.C.R. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. P. C. bds | | 93 |
| 25 | Am. Ex. Bank | | 101¾ |
| 160 | Pacific M. S. Co. | | 102 |
| 100 | do | b30 | 102 |
| 8 | do | | 101¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 102⅜ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R. | | 77⅞ |
| 125 | do | | 78 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | Erie R. | | 13 |
| 50 | do | | 13¼ |
| 30 | do | | 13⅜ |
| 100 | Erie R. As. Stock. | | 13 |
| 50 | M. S. & N. I. R. | | 11 |
| 50 | Panama R. | s60 | 133 |
| 150 | do | | 133¼ |
| 160 | do | | 133 |
| 50 | Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. | | 61 |
| 50 | Gal. & Chic. R. | s60 | 61¼ |
| 300 | do | s60 | 61⅜ |
| 550 | do | | 61¼ |
| 200 | Clev. & Tol. R. | | 26 |
| 200 | do | b60 | 26¼ |
| 500 | Chic. & R. Isl. R. | | 63¾ |
| 21 | Clev. & Pittsb'gh R. | | 63¼ |
| 15 | New-Jersey R. | | 135 |

TUESDAY, April 10—P. M.

There was more than the usual degree of elasticity shown by the Stock Market to-day, under a trial of its strength by the *Bear* account based on the Bank return of yesterday afternoon, which they construed unfavorably. There was some eagerness to sell on the first call of Stocks at the early Board at or below the reduced prices made at the close of business on Monday, and a pretty heavy business was done in New-York Central, Galena and Chicago, Rock Island and Toledo Railway shares, and also in Pacific Mail. But before the adjournment the character of the buyers and the free nature of the demand were not without their influence on prices, and, soon after, on the Street, the recovery was quite equal to the whole decline on New-York Central, (almost the only speculative Stock dealt in between the Boards,) the price advancing to 78 ₱ cent., as against 77⅞ at the close yesterday, and 77⅛@¼ early this morning. The same firmness was followed up at the afternoon Board, and its influence extended to nearly the entire Share list, and also to Missouri six ₱ cents. After the official list of sales was printed, New-York Central was done at 78¼ buyer 30 days, and 78¼ cash, closing at these figures; Pacific Mail at 102⅞, Missouri sixes at 83@83½, and New-York and Erie 13½, closing 13¼@½ ₱ cent., the highest figure paid for eight or ten months past. Some orders are understood to have come out from London in the *Niagara's* mail, received from Boston this morning. The Bonds of the Company were ¼@1 ₱ cent. less buoyant than yesterday morning, for the third mortgage, the rapid rise bringing out a few small lots, which were taken at 84 ₱ cent. cash, and inducing a single sale, seller 60 days, at 82½ ₱ cent.; while the fourth mortgage rose to 61 ₱ cent., large sales. There was a free demand for Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents., at 93 ex dividend, and for Illinois Central Construction Bonds, at 88½@½ ex dividend. Among the Western shares, there was a pressure to sell Galena on the continued indifferent receipts of the line; last transactions at 61¾. The price of Rock Island advanced in the afternoon to 63½ ₱ cent., and Toledo to 26¼. In Illinois Central Scrip no important sales were made. The London quotations come 1@1½ ₱ cent. better, but are not yet quite up to our prices; last sales there, 58½ ₱ cent. Panama showed some weakness through the day; closing sales, 133 ₱ cent. United States Fives were firmer. The general market left off firm, with an increasing demand for nearly all the speculative Shares, and for Missouri Stock and Railway Bonds.

The Bank return of yesterday produced less variation in the market for Money than might have been looked for under the attempts made on the Street and also by some of our cotemporaries to create a feeling against the expansion of the Discount line. Without pretending to pass upon the policy of the Bank movement, we take it that the subject is entirely within the wisdom and control of the large Banks, whose managers, with the present ability to do so, entered the market for mercantile bills and temporary loans at the going rates on the Street, and by abating their own terms have successfully competed with private lenders to the extent, in the fortnight, of two or three millions. In the present state of the Foreign Exchanges and the assurances which the last mail brings us, of continued peace in Europe, it is difficult to see why the Banks should hold their terms for Money so far above the market as to throw the business of lending at 5@6 ₱ cent. into outside channels. Under our Free Banking System, in New-York, and the growth and diffusion of Bank Capital through nearly sixty instead of ten or fifteen concerns in the City, as of old, to say nothing of the presence of immense private money capital, the command or control of the market is not within the province of the leading Banks of the Street, who are so soundly rated for lending their means, and it is a happy day for free trade in banking that the fact is so; in other words, that this business, divested of its ancient and factitious charm or significance, is, like all other branches, left untrammeled to regulate itself; bearing the penalties of its own imprudence, and realizing the rewards in each individual case, if derived from the legitimate use of a *bona fide* Capital and a well-sustained line of Deposits, at the going rates. The price of money to-day is, as last week, 5@5½ ₱ cent. on very short prime acceptances, and 5½@6½ ₱ cent. on the same class of paper, 90 days up to 6 months, and 5@6 ₱ cent. on temporary Loans, the rule among the Stock Brokers being 6 ₱ cent. on miscellaneous collateral.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $142,600 94 |
| Payments | 247,637 77 |
| Balance | 7,300,401 20 |

The receipts include $76,000 for customs.

Payments include $70,000 for California Drafts.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1860.

## WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—ROYAL ANDPHITHEATER EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LOVE FOR LOVE—MARRIAGE BELLS OF BOX AND COX.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—MOTHER GOOSE. Evening—BETSY BAKER—FORTUNE'S FROLIC—SLASHER AND CRASHER—NEGRO BLUSHERS—BRIDE OF THE OLD FRONTIER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—EUSTACHE BAUDIN. Evening—ISABEL LEADS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—GRAND CONCERT.

MOZART HALL—INDIAN EXHIBITION.

HOPE CHAPEL—GEN. TOM THUMB.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Prince Albert*, from Galway March 31, reached St. Johns, N. F., on Monday, and her news came to this City last evening. It is of interest. The Savoy Treaty had been published. Its contents verify the abstracts hitherto given. Switzerland, it was said, was about to publish a protest; and it was also rumored that a general Congress would meet to consider the subject. In the French Senate a vote, prompted by petitions in favor of the temporal power of the Pope, had been taken, by which a majority of that body appeared to be unfavorable to the petitions. In the meantime, His Holiness had issued his major excommunication against all who had counseled or aided the annexation of the Romagna to Sardinia, and had sent a circular protest, on the same subject, to the Great Powers. Austria had also made the annexation of the Duchies the topic of a protest addressed to the Diet at Frankfort. The terms of the pending treaty between Spain and Morocco have been published at Madrid. They involve, on the part of the latter power, the payment of $20,000,000, the cession of a large strip of territory, submission to a Spanish occupation of Tetuan, and the celebration of a liberal commercial treaty. The English news is of secondary moment. In the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL had stated that the San Juan difficulty was in course of negotiation, promising an early adjustment. The Atlantic Telegraph Company had announced a change of programme. It now proposes to raise £25,000, by way of mortgage, upon the value of the submerged cable, to be applied to raising it. In regard to the great prize fight, measures had been taken to cause the arrest of all parties concerned, and to prevent the contest from taking place.

The steamship *North Star* arrived at this port very early yesterday morning, bringing the California mails and specie shipment of the 20th ult. A brief summary of her news appeared in a portion of yesterday's morning edition. The *North Star* left Aspinwall on the 2d inst. The *Roanoke*, *Sabine* and *Relief*, and the French war-brig *Lucifer*, were left at that port. The treasure-list by this arrival is $1,146,000. The news from California has been anticipated by the Overland mail.

The intelligence from the Isthmus is interesting, the principal item being a confirmation of the rumored approval of the Cass-Herran Treaty. The Chiriqui Road project, intended to provide a transit route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, appears to be in an unsatisfactory state, the consideration of the charter having been indefinitely postponed by the New-Granadian Legislature. President OSPINA had effected a loan, and was recruiting soldiers to suppress the insurrectionary movements, but the promise of his enterprises was not regarded as flattering. The attitude of Gen. MOSQUERA was threatening, but a reconciliation of existing differences between the revolted State of Cauca and the General Government was not considered improbable. The United States Flag-ship *Lancaster* and steamers *Wyoming* and *Saranac* were in port at Panama. The *Cyane* had sailed for San Francisco.

From South America, we receive the usual rumors of warlike movements. On the 14th of March, a Cabinet Council was held at Lima, to consider the expediency of declaring war against Bolivia. President CASTILLA, however, was alone in his desire to draw the sword, his Ministers refusing their concurrence. The Council broke up without arriving at any conclusion, to the intense disgust of the President. The troubles in Ecuador continued, chiefly in consequence of the poverty of FRANCO, and his inability to enforce treaty provisions.

Our Bermuda correspondent informs us that on the 19th ult. Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE left that island for Barbados, in order to acquaint himself, by personal observation, with the southern part of his command. His predecessor, Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART, sailed for England on the 21st. Good judges estimated that the potato crop of the Bermudas would fall short of last year's by 10,000 barrels. The Government of Jamaica had prorogued the Legislature, but an extra session, it was anticipated, would have to be held to consider measures relating to the transfer of the Post-office Department to the local authorities. Three hundred and twenty-nine coolies had arrived at Demerara. In Barbados new sugar was selling at $4@$4 25, and molasses at 17 cents per gallon. It was anticipated that a supply of breadstuffs would soon be needed.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. represent the city as quiet. MIRAMON was said to have left for the Capital. Some estimated the loss which was done to the city by the recent bombardment at $5,000 000, but those who were best informed on the subject thought that amount greater than the valuation of the whole city.

Our Utah correspondent writing on the 16th ult., states that the severity of the Winter had mitigated, and that agricultural labors had been generally commenced. Much interest was felt in discoveries of coal which had recently been made in several localities. The diminution of the native woods rendered the new resources of fuel highly important. In Illinois, a movement of the reformed Latter Day Saints, a movement which has been on foot for some time past, yesterday culminated in the acceptance by JOSEPH SMITH, the younger, of the headship of the church. The object of this wing of the communion is to put an end to the corruption and evil existing in Utah, to displace BRIGHAM YOUNG, and to abolish polygamy.

In the Senate, Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from Mr. ISAAK SANBORN, complaining of the treatment he had received from the pretended deputy of the Senate's Sergeant-at-Arms, and demanding protection. The memorial was enforced by remarks from the Massachusetts Senator, who recited the circumstances of the transaction, and begged to have the paper referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. MASON, of Virginia, opposed the reference and the present consideration of the subject, on the ground that, until the return of the writ, the Senate would be without means of judging the affair. The subject was postponed. The Homestead bill coming up, Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, took occasion to explain his well-known project of negro colonization in some part of tropical America. Incidentally, the exhaustion of the soil resulting from slave labor was forcibly pressed by the Senator, provoking an animated colloquy, in which Messrs. MASON, HAMMOND and WIGFALL participated. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, claimed for the blacks of his State as high a degree of intelligence and civilization as could be expected from them in their inferior social position. Without action upon the bill the Senate adjourned. Mr. TAYLOR, as one of the minority of the Committee upon the President's protest, read to the House a paper setting forth his reasons for dissenting from the majority. Subsequently, a motion of Mr. HICKMAN, that his report be printed, was referred to the Committee upon Printing. Mr. GROW called up the bill providing for the admission of Kansas, and stated curtly the grounds for his advocacy of the measure. The opposite view was represented by Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, who denounced the population of Kansas as insubordinate, and as coming before Congress "in the garb of defiance." He said the application was in violation of the English Compromise, and in disregard of the conditions under which Kansas had become possessed of the Cherokee reserve. Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, declared he should vote for the bill; and upon Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, objecting that there was no proper evidence of sufficient population, said there was every reason to believe the Territory possessed an adequate number. Mr. PARROTT, the Kansas Delegate, defended the character and claims of his people against the assaults of the Missouri Representative. Mr. GROW gave notice that he should call for a vote upon the bill to-day, and the House adjourned.

The Missouri Democratic Convention assembled at Jefferson City on Monday. Judge POWLAND, who was elected temporary Chairman, after a spirited debate, is said to be favorable to the nomination of Hon. D. S. DICKINSON for the Presidency, but the preferences of Mr. R. E. ACVET, the permanent President, are not stated.

A bill to provide for the enlargement of the locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals was introduced into the State Senate. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Committee on the Poor Laws was instructed to sit during the recess, and take evidence in regard to the Governors of the Almshouse, was carried, and the resolution rejected. The bill abolishing the Almshouse Board was then ordered to a third reading. On its final passage the bill was lost, 16 to 13. The General Appropriation bill, with several amendments, was passed. The Assembly adopted a resolution appointing a Commission to visit the State Prisons and report upon the condition of the convicts. The following bills were among those passed: To authorize the purchase of additional lands for the Central Park, and to amend the revised statutes relative to indictments. The Supply bill, after discussion, was passed, 81 to 25. The bill substituted by the Senate for the House *Pro Rata* bill was then announced, and, after radical amendments embodying the principles of the House bill, was returned. At the afternoon and evening sessions the Brooklyn Broadway Railroad and several other bills, were passed,

The weekly report from the Island Institutions, to the Board of Governors, yesterday, showed a decrease of 151 in the number of inmates, as compared with the report of the previous week. The number remaining on the 7th of April was 7,670. In relation to the extension of the Idiot Asylum, the Board decided to pull down the present walls, which are only eight inches in thickness, and erect twelve-inch walls. The plumbing work on the new Island Hospital was contracted for for the sum of $6,300. The highest bid for the work was $13,000. The question in relation to a plan for heating the new Island Hospital was called up, but the Board adjourned without taking any action upon it.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Geographical Society, at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to listen to Dr. HAYES on the details of his proposed Arctic expedition. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON and Rev. Dr. BETHUNE also spoke in favor of the enterprise. A resolution was passed in favor of memorializing Congress for an appropriation of $20,000 in aid of the project.

In the action pending against Alderman CORNELL, to set aside some dealings relative to the property known as Hermitage Hall, alleged to have been fraudulent, Justice MONCRIEF, of the Superior Court, has decided to continue the temporary injunction until the hearing of the cause.

The second trial of JOHN PFROMER, for the homicide of CHARLES STURGES, on March 25, 1859, at No. 36 Bowery, was commenced yesterday before Judge EMOTT, in the Court of Over and Terminer, but only eleven jurors were obtained, when the panel was exhausted. A fresh panel was ordered to be summoned, and the case adjourned till to-day.

In the Stock Market yesterday the early dealings were at the reduced quotations made the afternoon before, but at the Second Board prices recovered, under a firm demand for some descriptions, and closed at an advance. New-York Central 78⅝ @¾; Pacific Mail, 102¾; Missouris, 83@83½, and Erie, 13½@13¾. The rates for Money and also for Exchange continue steady.

Cotton was more active and was firm. Flour and Wheat also attracted more attention, partly from shippers and speculators, at buoyant prices. Corn was scarce and advancing. The demand was moderate. A restricted business was reported in Provisions and Groceries. Hay, Hops, Common Resin, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine and Sole Leather were inquired for. Tallow and Whisky were freely purchased, but at easier rates. Tobacco was rather quiet—desirable lots having been held above the views of buyers. The freight engagements, especially for Liverpool, were more extensive.

### Corrupt Use of the Public Money.

Mr. WINSLOW, it is said, is about to apply for subpœnas directed to HORACE GREELEY, THURLOW WEED, and other Republican notabilities, for the purpose of examining them as to the amount and final disposition of the Republican contributions in aid of their cause at the Pennsylvania election in 1856. If he does make any such application, we hope the Committee will have the good sense to refuse it, not because the inquiry would do no good, but because the present Committee is not competent to make it. It has been appointed for the sole and express purpose of investigating the conduct of the officers of the existing Administration, and the use which these gentlemen have made of funds belonging to the public treasury. In so far as it travels outside this line, its action is impertinent and unauthorized. What it has to discover is, what use Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN and his subordinates and appointees have made of the Government money and Government contracts, and whether any portion, and, if so, what portion, of this money or these contracts, has been devoted to electioneering in the interest of a political party.

The idea that, if any damaging revelations are made on these points, their effect may be neutralized by showing that another party has done the same thing, is thoroughly absurd. If Messrs. GREELEY, WEED & Co., or any other members of the Republican Party, have spent money in corrupting voters, or influencing elections in any way whatever, they have been guilty of a very heinous offence, the consequences of which, if it ever become general, were vividly depicted in Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter at the time of the Pittsburgh celebration. But the fact that the money they so spent, if they so spent any whatever, was either their own or that of persons who gave it them, with a full knowledge of the general nature of the purpose to which it was to be applied, creates an essential difference and distinction between them and Mr. BUCHANAN & Co., inasmuch as, if the latter used the money of the Government for improper purposes, it was not their own money, but the money of the nation, held by them in trust for the good of men of all parties. If it should turn out that all the services which the President and his Cabinet have rendered to the party to whom they owe their places have been rendered at their own expense, and that any outlay they have incurred has been met by drafts on their private bankers, much as we may deplore their aberrations from the path of duty, their offence will be by no means so grave as if they had put their hands into the pockets of the people.

That anybody should have ever supposed there was any parallel between the conduct of Government officers using Government money to promote the success of their own party at the polls, and that of private individuals using their own money for the same purpose, furnishes a singular illustration of the obliquity of vision which long familiarity with the ways and wiles of partisanship is sure to entail. The politicians' creed with regard to the public treasury has long ago been reduced to the well-known formula—"to the victors belong the spoils." "To the thieves belong their plunder," is, however, though not quite so pleasant to the ear, a proposition which derives fully as much support from morality and common sense. The notion, which is now thoroughly implanted in the mind of a large portion of the public, that the mere fact of having achieved a victory at the polls warrants any man or body of men in bestowing the offices which are, thus placed at his disposal, not upon those who are best fitted to fill them, but those who may have done most to bring the victory about, is a notion derived from the practice and morality of freebooters; and that any body of peaceful citizens, with ordinary pretensions to respectability and patriotism, should entertain it for a moment, is something so extraordinary that we are driven into laying the blame of it on human nature itself, rather than any particular sect or party.

From this doctrine, however, to the doctrine that public contracts may be awarded, not to those who will do the most and best work for the least money, but to those who will make them most serviceable to the party—and that spare cash belonging to the public for which there is no immediate use, and which will not be readily missed, may be used in subsidizing party newspapers and party organizations, there is but one step, and this a very short one. Every man who holds deliberately that the power of appointment to a public office is held in trust, not for the nation at large, but for a political party—and nearly all politicians are of this way of thinking—may fairly consider himself a participator in the odium and shame of such transactions as that at Philadelphia two years ago, which received the indorsement of "J. B.," or of such revelations as those made by WENDELL the other day about the disposal of the proceeds of the public printing. To hold that a President may lawfully or honorably put a knave or a blockhead into a place of honor or emolument, is to hold that the ability and integrity of its servants are of no value to the nation; and to hold that he may do so, and then profess great horror and astonishment at his seizing a portion of the fellow's wages for party purposes, or sending a contract to the yard where it would secure most votes, is a very flimsy affectation of morality.

Every party in this country which upholds, or at least refuses to denounce or repudiate, the present mode of filling all public offices—the peopling of the Custom-house, Post-office, and Navy-yards, with notorious electioneering agents, simply because they expect the day to come when they may enjoy the same privilege themselves—may reasonably be called upon to share in the disgrace which our "old public functionary" is now making such frantic efforts to avoid.

### The Corporation Advertising.

It is generally supposed that the object of advertising is to reach the public,—and that the only motive which the Common Council can properly have for advertising its proceedings is, to keep the great mass of the people regularly and properly informed in regard to them. The manner in which this object is sought just now is a little peculiar. A report has just been made by the Comptroller to the Board of Councilmen, setting forth the sums paid to the proprietors of the various newspapers in the City, for advertising for the Common Council and the Departments during the fourteen months ending on the 1st of March. As it is something of a curiosity in its way, we publish this return at length:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York Daily News | $16,728 15 |
| New-York Leader | 4,585 90 |
| New-York Express | 15,861 36 |
| New-York Herald | 3,496 98 |
| New-York Staats Zeitung | 5,079 11 |
| New-York Handel Zeitung | 22 00 |
| New-York Criminal Zeitung | 51 85 |
| New-York Demokrat | 5,010 98 |
| New-York Times | 1 990 59 |
| New-York Day-Book | 4,088 46 |
| Commercial Advertiser | 9 665 85 |
| Evening Post | 5,539 74 |
| New-Yorker | 424 45 |
| Journal of Commerce | 1,305 15 |
| New-York Sun | 1,565 93 |
| New-York Mercury | 285 52 |
| National Police Gazette | 1 083 40 |
| New-York Mentor | 155 60 |
| Sunday Courier | 521 53 |
| New-York Tribune | 1,550 47 |
| Courier and Enquirer | 3,718 36 |
| Century | 62 50 |
| Truth Teller | 645 33 |
| Courier des Etats Unis | 561 80 |
| United States Mining Journal | 404 57 |
| New-York Dispatch | 663 90 |
| New-York Freeman's Journal | 337 98 |
| Weekly Reporter | 5 00 |
| Metropolitan Record | 347 69 |
| New-York Abend Zeitung | 931 40 |
| New-York Atlas | 889 81 |
| Irish News | 601 50 |
| Sunday Times | 677 95 |
| New-York Tablet | 319 11 |
| New-York Daily Transcript | 982 40 |
| Merchants' Record | 97 85 |
| New-York Phœnix | 271 96 |
| Porter's Spirit | 86 40 |
| United States Economist | 174 50 |
| New-York Press | 123 65 |
| Traveler | 509 35 |
| Atlantish Blatter | 27 60 |
| Commercial Times | 25 10 |
| Spirit of the Times | 21 00 |
| Merchants' Journal | 25 20 |
| Scottish American Journal | 140 75 |
| American Railroad Journal | 93 60 |
| United States Hotel Directory | 114 65 |
| Irish American | 798 03 |
| American Mining Chronicle | 149 00 |
| Commercial Gazette | 42 20 |
| Shipping and Commercial List | 10 00 |
| Merchants' Advertiser | 42 20 |
| New-York Picayune | 3 30 |
| New-York Engineer | 7 75 |
| Ladies' News | 48 50 |
| Hodges' Journal of Finance | 25 00 |
| Spiritual Telegraph | 60 00 |
| Frank Leslie's Illustrated News | 132 80 |
| Weekly Mail | 26 80 |
| Mercantile Review | 47 45 |
| New-York Reporter | 39 60 |
| New-York Observer | 115 75 |
| Illustrated Welt | 53 46 |
| Humorist | 9 35 |
| Merchants' Reporter | 19 60 |
| Mercantile Reporter | 9 30 |
| Merchants' Register | 10 65 |
| Journal L'Epoque | 42 80 |
| Commercial Guide | 10 65 |
| Cambrian American | 16 50 |
| Agricultural Journal | 2 40 |
| Albion | 40 40 |
| Illustrated News | 4 50 |
| Illustrated Blatter | 4 70 |
| Programme | 409 78 |
| Christian Enquirer | 6 00 |
| American Baptist | 60 00 |
| N. Y. Family Courier | 60 00 |
| N. Y. Examiner | 60 00 |
| Musical World | 60 00 |
| Frank Leslie's German News | 60 00 |
| Architect's Journal | 8 40 |
| L'Eco D'Italia | 6 10 |
| Independent | 98 80 |
| Total | $94,474 64 |

Here are $94,474 expended by the Common Council, with the professed object of making its proceedings known to the people at large. Over half that amount is paid to five papers, with about the following circulation:

| | Circulation. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| Daily News | 3,500 | $16,728 |
| Morning Express | 2,500 | 15,861 |
| Commercial Advertiser | 2,080 | 9,665 |
| Courier and Inquirer | 2,500 | 3,718 |
| Day Book | 1,500 | 4,088 |
| Total | 12,000 | $50,060 |

Here is more than *fifty thousand dollars* paid for advertising in five newspapers whose aggregate circulation does not exceed 12,000! This is paying over *four dollars* per annum for each subscriber. The remaining $44,000 is spent upon a crowd of journals, many of which are not known even by name to one in fifty of the inhabitants, and half-a-dozen of which really give to the proceedings all the publicity they ever receive. Take the following daily journals, and consider the amounts paid to each:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York Times | $1,990 |
| New-York Herald | 3,496 |
| New-York Tribune | 1,550 |
| New-York Sun | 1,565 |
| Staats Zeitung | 5,079 |
| Total | $13,680 |

These five papers have an aggregate circulation of not less than *two hundred thousand* copies—*sixteen times as large* as that of the five on which more than four times as much money is annually wasted by the Common Council! There may be a few advertisements designed for a specific class of readers, which may properly be published in papers which have but a small class circulation. But the great mass of the people in this City—nine-tenths of all who read anything at all—read one or more of the five papers last named; and advertisements of the City Government, proceedings of the Common Council, or anything else published in them alone, will reach *five times* as many persons as if published in all the other newspapers of the City.

It is not easy to see what motive the Common Council can have for such an absurd disposition of the public money. It cannot be from a desire to secure the support of these journals, for newspapers without circulation cannot possibly have influence. The *News* is sustained almost wholly by these donations, together with what it gets from the General Government; yet what possible object anybody,—even its owner, Mayor WOOD,—can have in sustaining such a sheet, it is not easy to conjecture.

There is one just and fair way of disposing of this advertising, which the Common Council should pursue. Let them select such papers as have the largest circulation and pay their regular rates for such space as they require;—or else let them advertise in all those that have any considerable circulation, and pay a fixed price *for each thousand subscribers*. In either way their advertising would be of some use, and the money it might cost would be well spent. But it is utterly absurd to be throwing away enormous sums upon papers which have no circulation at all, under the pretence of giving important information to the public. Not one man in a thousand is a whit the wiser for anything that may be advertised in either of the journals, to which more than half of the whole amount spent for advertising is annually paid.

### The Health Bill.

The defeat of the New-York Health bill in the Assembly causes more sadness than indignation among the reflecting portions of our community. Its object is so purely beneficent,—the necessity for some measure of the kind is so pressing and imperative, and the lives of thousands of children during the approaching Summer depend so directly upon its enactment, that no one can regard its rejection without sorrow and profound regret.

Nor is it very easy to see why it was rejected. The *Tribune*, with an affectation of fastidiousness as novel as it is needless, half applauds its defeat, because it would turn Democrats out of office and put Republicans in their place. The Democrats in the Assembly voted against it for the same reason. Whether it would operate in that way we do not know. We are quite certain that this was no part of the purpose of the bill,—that party considerations had nothing whatever to do with it, and that they ought not to be allowed, either to aid or prevent its passage. The special purpose of the bill was to create a Department in this City which should take charge of the Public Health,—study and detect all the causes of unnecessary disease and death among our inhabitants,—provide for their removal, and prevent, so far as watchful and intelligent precautions can do it, the creation of nuisances, and the development of contagious and pestilential ailments. It sought this end mainly by securing for the Department the services of instructed medical men—men familiar with the subject, and having no interest but that of the public to serve. At present, as everybody knows, and as the condition of the City proves, the various offices in connection with what is called the Health Department are filled by men who have no knowledge whatever of the subject intrusted to them, and no care for anything but the salaries they are to receive. The whole concern, as it now stands, is a farce and a sham, serving no purpose whatever but to give thirty or forty men a living at the expense of the City—at a *fearful* expense, moreover, in life and in health, as well as in money. Whether they are Democrats or Republicans is not of the slightest consequence; it is enough to know that they are not qualified for the duties which ought to be performed in connection with that Department, and that this branch of the public service, as at present organized, is utterly inefficient and useless.

What a satire upon self-government is afforded by the fact that such a bill as this,—so imperatively required by the public welfare—should be defeated merely because it may possibly turn twenty or thirty incapables out of office and supply their places with better men! Last year a member from this City was not ashamed to avow that, although he was in favor of the bill, he had withheld his vote and caused its defeat because he learned that it would deprive *two* of his friends of their official positions. But we thought the scorn and contempt which his paltry excuse excited everywhere, would be a sufficient warning against any imitation of his example. It seems we were mistaken. Our citizens must make up their minds,—those of them that cannot get out of town,—to swelter through another Summer of filth, disease and pestilence, in order to keep in place a score of dependent and worthless officials.

### Bomba Junior.

*Punch* represents the youthful King of Naples as playing, in great glee, with the manacles and other instruments of despotism which were the instruments of his father's serious occupation. This young monarch is evidently ambitious of eclipsing the unenviable notoriety which his father acquired by his despotism. At a period when a Murat is plotting for his crown, and the work of Italian independence is carried on so gloriously, it is somewhat hazardous, one would think, for a Sicilian king to test too severely the patience and forbearance of his subjects. Recent outrages, however, against the personal rights and liberties of numerous respectable citizens of Naples prove that FRANCIS II. and his Ministers are of quite a different opinion. A detailed account of these outrages has been communicated to the British Foreign Secretary by Mr. ELLIOT, in a dispatch we have published at length. That document closed, it will be remembered, by stating that his request for an interview with the King, in order that he might warn his Majesty of the fatal consequences of so iniquitous a policy, had been presented to the Minister, and that M. CARAFA promised to convey it to the monarch; but, as no answer had been received up to the date of Mr. ELLIOT'S last dispatch, we may presume that the honor sought for was not to be accorded to him. The British *Chargé* need not, however, repine at his failure, as the French, Spanish and Austrian Representatives were equally unsuccessful in their efforts to divert the Neapolitan Government from its purpose.

Happen what may, BOMBA Junior is resolved to continue in the footsteps of his father. He is autocrat of the Two Sicilies; he has a "right divine to govern wrong;" and no insolent foreigner must dare to become the censor of his acts, or to intervene between him and his subjects. But whoever sows the wind will reap the whirlwind; and this infatuated despot, if he persist in his present course, must not be surprised at seeing himself, ere long, a crownless and a hated wanderer, and his kingdom a province of Sardinia. Without ever dreaming that he is aiding in such a work, this young King may yet prove a chosen instrument for consummating the independence and the unity of Italy.

### A Split among the Mormons.

A portion of the Mormons have at last become disgusted with the proceedings of the Saints at Utah, and have taken steps to get rid of the tyranny of BRIGHAM YOUNG. A letter from a correspondent, which we publish in another column, gives an interesting account of the proceedings of the Mormon Conference just held at Amboy, in Illinois. The Mormon Church everywhere acknowledges the rightful authority of young JOE SMITH, son of the founder of the sect;—and steps have for some time been in progress to induce him to assume the Presidency. This has at last been accomplished. He has been inducted into office, and made an address on the occasion, which will be found at length in another column.

This new organization denounces the action of BRIGHAM YOUNG with great vehemence, as founded upon false doctrine, and calculated utterly to disgrace and ruin the new faith. It will be seen by young SMITH'S speech, that they have no sympathy with polygamy,—that they brand the practices of YOUNG and his followers as prompted by seducing spirits, and based on the doctrines of devils. It is proposed to send missionaries to Utah, to expound to the brethren the false and dangerous errors of faith and practice into which they have been betrayed, and to induce them to abandon their present habits, and return to the primitive faith of the Mormon Church. It is believed that, with the prestige of young JOE SMITH'S name, they can make a decided impression upon the Saints in Utah, and overthrow the usurped and abused authority of BRIGHAM YOUNG.

If they shall succeed in this endeavor, they may aid the Government in solving the difficult problem of suppressing polygamy without interfering unduly with the alleged rights of the Territorial inhabitants. It is doubtful, however, whether YOUNG will surrender his position and power so easily, and whether his hold upon the people is not strong enough to render these movements abortive. The isolation in which the Utah Mormons live, the despotism which YOUNG has established over them, the fact that all their property is in his hands, and the ignorance of the great mass of them of any other head of the Church, will render it a very difficult task to undermine his authority, or persuade the mass of his followers to rebel against him. It is well understood, moreover, that he has five or six hundred *Danites*—reckless and perfectly unscrupulous ruffians—at his command, ready to commit any crime which he may direct, and disposed to crush summarily any authority which may dispute his own. If young SMITH has anything of his father's nerve and skill in dealing with men, he may carry this important revolution into effect. The attempt is, at all events, an interesting and important event.

THE CITY RAILROAD BILLS.—These bills have passed both branches of the Legislature, in their original shape,—and need only the Governor's signature to become laws. Much as the City needs more railroads, we hope these bills will not receive the Governor's sanction;—for they will not give the City such roads as we need,—while they will prevent provision being ever made for better ones.

A large number of well-known citizens have signed a request to the Governor that he will veto these bills,—mainly on the ground that they give away franchises for which responsible parties have offered a million of dollars, and because they permit much higher rates of fare than are just and right. A writer in the *Evening Post* calls attention to very grave defects in the bills themselves,—which are quite sufficient to justify, and, indeed, to require, the Governor's interposition to prevent their becoming laws. After noticing that the bills impose upon the grantees no obligation to build the roads,—that there is no provision requiring them to be run at night,—that the rates of fare allowed are excessive and unequal,—that there is no authority anywhere to determine how often the cars shall be run, the writer adds:

The license fee is fixed permanently at what is *now* paid by other roads; while under these exclusive privileges it is worth ten times as much to the Company, and the injuries to the City will be ten times as great, because—

1. The Legislature has not reserved the right to alter, amend or repeal the acts. They are permanent grants of vested rights to private individuals.

2. The bills provide that "in all cases the use of the streets for the purposes of said railroads, as herein authorized, shall be considered one of the uses for which the Mayor, &c. of the City hold said streets and avenues." Of course the City is bound to keep the streets, and perhaps the track itself, in repair, at the public expense, and to allow it to remain there forever, it being a part of the public use of the street.

3. There is no corporate responsibility—no corporate duty—no trust—no corporate liability to an action—no forfeiture for nonuser or misuser. Suppose an individual is injured by their negligence, who shall be sued?—and what property shall be liable? You can only sue those actually interested at the time of the injury, and who they are you cannot discover and your execution must go against the men whom you sue—perhaps men of the air, and not against the property of the road—which will, at the end of the law's delay, belong to another set.

4. There is no stock—no corporation—no trustees—no maps, surveys, or certificates of location—no record—"no nothing" visible which has a body to be kicked or a soul to be damned, or property to be liable.

It has been said that party considerations are involved in these bills which have contributed to secure their passage, and which will render their approval certain. How this may be we do not know: but if Gov. MORGAN is free to exercise and act upon his own judgment in the matter, he cannot fail to find in these objections, as well as in the settled sentiment of our people, abundant and satisfactory reasons for withholding his assent to their becoming laws.

THE VACANCY IN THE CROTON BOARD.—The Mayor, since his accession, has successively nominated for President of the Croton-Aqueduct Commissioners, Messrs. GIDEON J. TUCKER, PATRICK G. MALONEY, JAMES S. LIBBY, JAMES C. WILLETT, and THOMAS ADDIS EMMET. The Aldermen have rejected them all. Meantime, two Commissioners have constituted the Croton Board, and Mr. TAPPAN acts as President. Is it not time that this farce was ended? If two Commissioners can transact all the business, let the office of the third be abolished; if three are required, let the executive and legislative authorities cease their bickerings, which have already been prolonged for more than three months, and appoint some man who is not a partisan, to the responsible post.

SUPERHEATED STEAM.—A correspondent, "Franklin," in the TIMES of Saturday last, says that the "Professors" in England call superheated steam "*steam gas*, which is an impure hydrogen gas of so dry a nature that, for want of proper lubrication, it destroys the rubbing parts of machinery;" and, hence, that it is of no commercial value. All this is true, provided the steam is so highly heated as to be partially decomposed, which is *not done* by the successful superheaters in use. It cannot be done without heating the superheating vessels nearly white hot, which temperature they will not stand—hence the plan, if it were practiced, would be unsuccessful. The greatest and best office of drying, or what is commonly called superheating, steam, is the absolute conversion of the water that goes out of the boiler with the steam *into steam*. Often one-half the water pumped into a boiler is thrown away in this manner. Beyond this, superheating to a still higher temperature has been found valuable, and not impracticable. The best method of using highly superheated steam, however, is admitted to be that of Mr. WEATHERED, an American, whose plans are in considerable use on the Continent, and will certainly be found a very important supplement to all those methods of superheating which are intended to do more than merely drying the steam—*i. e.*, thoroughly evaporating the water.

ONE IN AUTHORITY TURNED AUTHOR.—A Washington correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* says:

"The President of the United States, in the course of a conversation with himself, a few days ago, expressed an intention of writing some reminiscences of his own career, in Congress and abroad. Mr. BUCHANAN is desirous of leaving on record some notes of the prominent public men, with whom, at different periods of his life, he has been associated."

The President has already put into print one "reminiscence of his own career" which does him very little credit. If the itch of authorship has not seized upon him too firmly we advise him to scratch no more.

HONORABLE INTENT.—The Nashville *Union and American* has the following:

ANOTHER STATUTE TO HENRY CLAY.—A project has been started in Washington to erect a *statute* to HENRY CLAY in that city.

We trust the "statute" will be as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, if it is ever erected. The danger is that, like other projected monuments to greatness in this country, it will remain in *statu quo* forever.

### Amusements.

OPERATIC.—Mr. MARETZEK'S season at the Winter Garden will commence positively to-night. All the arrangements necessary for an energetic campaign have been completed, and the innumerable artists of the house (which, we may here add, is one of the strongest ever presented to a New-York audience) are palpitating with zealous desire to show their mettle: To-night, Mme. GASSIER makes her *rentrée* as *Lucia* and Signor ERNANI his *début* as *Edgardo*. Concerning the lady there can be no doubt; and if the journalists of Havana are to be relied on, the gentleman is also certain of the reception always awarded to a first-class artist. Signor GASSIER and Signor GASPARONI appear in the other parts.

At the Academy of Music Miss ADELINA PATTI appears as *Norina*, in Donizetti's opera of "Don Pasquale," assisted by BRIGNOLI, FERRI, and SOMMA.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. JORDAN'S benefit at this house, last evening, attracted a large attendance, and was a practical compliment to the gentlemanly position as one of our best comedians. Three pieces were played: "Living too Fast," the "Conjugal Lesson," and "Robert Macaire." In the first Mrs. GEORGE JORDAN made her reappearance after a short absence from the stage, and fairly astonished her former admirers by the quiet excellence of her performance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss MARY GANNON takes her benefit at this house to night, and announces for performance one of the "fine old comedies," "Love for Love." All the artists of Mr. WALLACK'S company appear in the cast.

### Threatening Condition of Our Mexican Relations.

*From the Charleston Mercury.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 30, 1860.

The complicated affairs of Mexico, the capture of MIRAMON'S steamers by United States vessels, the movements of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," Gov. SAM HOUSTON'S arming of Texas, and the calling into the field of a large military force, have for the moment withdrawn the attention of politicians from President making, and caused them to hold their breath, as if in expectation of some grand explosion from some unknown quarter.

The examination now being proceeded with here, before the United States District Court, of the prisoners of the captured Mexican filibuster steamers, *is being conducted privately*, Judge MCCALEB having issued an order of Court prohibiting the publication of the testimony. The object of the examination appears to be simply to effect the condemnation of the vessels, and their seizure as lawful prizes to our Government. Mr. PIERRE SOULE appears as counsel for Commodore MARIN, and will make a powerful effort in his defence, as well as for the release of the vessels. The position which our Government occupies in the capture of these vessels seems very novel to the community at large, who cannot understand how we could make a capture of Mexican steamers in Mexican waters without being at war with Mexico. It can only be cleared up when it is understood that *our Government interferes as the warm ally and friend of one Government of Mexico*, and is sustaining President JUAREZ against the attempts of MIRAMON, the other. No doubt, if the vessels be condemned before the Court of Admiralty as lawful prizes, the Government at Washington will instruct the release of the prisoners.

This is a small matter compared with the shadows of coming events, which must soon decide the fate of Mexico. Who is the leader of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," whom it is said number about 5,000, picked men, and with what party they are in league with, is still a mystery. It seems, however, that our Government is not only fully cognizant of their intentions (*i. e.* their destination for Mexico,) but *it is given out it will not interfere with the "Knights" so long as they do not arm within the jurisdiction of our territory*. In connection with this movement, if we take the late correspondence between President BUCHANAN and Gov. SAM HOUSTON, in relation to the application of the latter, asking for the aid of the General Government in raising troops for the defence of the Texan frontier against invasion by Mexican bandit forces, and the President's refusal, there will appear not only to be a conflict of opinion between the Executive of Texas and the Executive of the United States, but a deeper motive and intent, which has not yet come to the surface. On the refusal of Mr. BUCHANAN to support and authorize the Governor of Texas to raise a military force for the defence of the Texan frontier, Gov. HOUSTON not only denounces the inefficiency of the regular troops in Texas, but proceeds at once to raise a large force of mounted Texan Rangers—orders Gen. M. T. JOHNSON to take the field in command—summons Maj. Ben MCCULLOUGH from Washington by telegraphic dispatch—appoints him a Major-General; and finally, issues his first "army orders," which have a strong squinting towards "operations of the army" in Mexico.

In ordering Gen. JOHNSON to take the field, Gov

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ST. NICHOLAS FESTIVAL.—The time-honored observance of the Feas Festival, which, in common with the holidays dedicated to the perpetuation of the customs of the imported nationalities, is annually observed at Easter by that decent and decorous contingent of our community, the descendants of the Dutch, was duly commemorated last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Chair was occupied by Hon. HAMILTON FISH, who had on his right, as invited guests, Hon. Dr. Vermilye, Rev. Dr. Bethune, David T. Valentine, ex-Mayor Kingsland and ex-Judge Roosevelt. On his left, Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, ex-Gov. King, and Shepherd Knapp. Miscellaneously dispersed among the company, we noticed Dr. Woodruff, Augustus Schell, Henry Morton, and many other gentlemen besides whose commercial standing or professional reputation are publicly known and appreciated. In the course of the evening impromptu speeches were made by the Chairman and many of the guests, including both the Ex-Governors, all the clergymen, and Mr. SCHELL. As a pleasant variation in the enjoyments of the night, Mr. HENRY MORTON and Mr. LOUIS LANG delighted the assemblage with some exquisite vocalizations. Of course, the hereditary weakness for schnapps, unconscionably long pipes, and pink-dyed eggs, was exhibited to a degree almost threatening in its results on the nervous system. Everything, however, (but in regard to this we speak only of the period over which our personal observation extended,) was conducted with characteristic solemnity. We are obliged to avow that, as the morning advanced, some of the gentlemen who were called upon to speak indulged in a latitude of expression which might, under other circumstances, be considered as fairly open to criticism.

FAREWELL TO A SCHOOL TEACHER.—The simple tenor of life at our Grammar Schools has just been broken in upon at School No. 50, in the Eighteenth Ward, by a valedictory meeting of the pupils of the School, convened to say and sing farewell to their Principal, Miss M. MASSON. The meeting was attended by several distinguished friends of education, including the Superintendent of School, S. S RANDALL, Esq., JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., WM. H. NELSON, Esq., and Mr. SCOTT, of Grammar School No. 40, all of whom bore their testimony in an impressive manner to the importance of the duties which Miss MASSON has so long performed, and to the skill and judgment with which she has fulfilled them. One of the pupils of the school, Miss ELIZA V. MUSCH, in behalf of her comrades, addressed Miss MASSON in a feeling and affectionate speech, reciting at the close the following lines:

"We cannot forget thee! as o'er the bleak mountains,
Or through the lov'd valley, thy foot-steps may roam;
On the lake, by the stream, or beside the bright fountain,
We still shall be with thee—thou shalt still be our own.

We cannot forget thee! when daylight is stealing
Away on the sunbeams that rest on the wave;
That hour when affection lies buried in feeling.
And sorrow sheds round us the gloom of the grave.

When the cold dews of twilight around us are falling,
And nature weeps tears for the light that is past;
Remembrance, each day-dream of fancy recalling,
Shall paint thee the same as we gazed on thee last!

We cannot forget thee! if o'er the wide waters
The winds of old ocean should bear us along;
Ah! no: in the group of the muses' fair daughters
Thy name sha l be echo'd in story and song.

Then farewell, then lov'd one, we ne'er can forget thee!
On our minds and our hearts thou art ever engraven;
We may find thee again, and if not where we met thee,
The friends that now mourn thee shall meet thee—in heaven!"

THE BAXTER-STREET MISSION.—The conductors of the Baxter-street Mission call attention to the spiritual wants of that section of the City. The Mission-house is located at No. 42 Baxter-street, in the centre of a crowded population. Regular religious services are sustained, and a Sunday-school has been started, but the means at command are exceedingly limited, and it is urged that much more good might be accomplished with enlarged facilities. The missionary in charge of this enterprise, Mr. W. S. WILDER, requests us to state that the Mission-house is open to visitors, and that, in addition to the Sabbath services, public exercises take place on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The Missionary makes the following statement of the condition of the locality selected for his work: "We are in the midst of a population that not only represents every nationality of the globe, but its worst vices. Irish, Germans, Italians, Poles, Russians, French, Americans and Africans—Catholics, Jews and Gentiles—landsmen and seamen. Some of these have never, until lately, attended a prayer meeting, or their children a Sunday-school. Many have never read or heard the Bible read, and know as little of its teachings as the most degraded heathen. And this class of population has been increasing upon us, gathering strength, and extending their influence for years. They have already, by their peculiar repulsiveness, driven several of our most respectable Christian churches out of their borders, and even now they have made such aggression beyond their original boundary upon our common Christianity, that it is rumored two more churches have decided to move further away from this kind of sinners. Our mission is located in the centre of this moral vandalism,—not alone,—but quietly nestled under the shadows of two noble Christian institutions which are doing much."

ARREST OF AN IMPORTANT WITNESS ON A CHARGE OF ARSON.—The Albany *Statesman*, of Monday night, says late last Fall a satchel containing a quantity of jewelry, some money and a Savings Bank book, belonging to Mrs. PATRICK HENNESSEY, was stolen from on board one of the New-York steamboats. It was subsequently found in a house in this city, and its theft traced to DAVID CROWLEY, who was arrested and is now in jail. On the 26th of March PATRICK HENNESSEY reached this city, as required, to testify before the Grand Jury. He met Officer MALOY at the City Hall late in the morning, and upon being asked why he was not there at 10 o'clock, he replied that he came from New-York in the *Francis Skiddy*, and not being awakened when the boat reached the city, he was taken to Troy. He remained in this city until Wednesday evening, and upon reaching New-York the next morning he was arrested for arson. It appears that on Sunday night, the 25th of March, his house, No. 23 Goerck-street, in New York, was destroyed under such suspicious circumstances as to lead to the belief that it was a willful act. If Mr. HENNESSEY did come up the river the night in question in the *Skiddy*, he could not have committed the arson; and this fact, if true, he can substantiate by the clerk of the boat. Officer MALOY is of the belief that he was in the City Hall in this city, on or before 12 o'clock on the morning of the 26th of March. If this be true, he could not have come up in the Hudson River Railroad train that day and thus could not have been in New-York the Sunday night upon which the alleged arson was committed.

RENUMBERING STREETS ON A NEW PLAN.—The Common Council recently authorized the renumbering of some of the streets in the upper part of the City—among them West Twenty-third, West Thirty-fifth, West Twelfth and others. In carrying out the directions of the Board, Mr. EWEN, Superintendent of Street Improvements, has devised, and thus far carried into operation, a system which, if universally adopted, will prove most useful, from its simplicity. He gives to all the streets running across the avenues 100 numbers to each block—*i. e.*: Twenty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue, contains only 100 numbers; at the Sixth-avenue, the numbers commence at 100; at the Seventh-avenue, No. 200; Eighth-avenue, 300; and so on—the same system prevailing east and west. The advantage of this is that a party searching for a number has only to look between the two avenues embracing the hundred, and thus vexation and trouble are avoided. Another advantage is, that where there are vacant lots, parties who elect to build are certain that their numbers, once placed, will not be altered. It is also Mr. EWEN'S intention to have all the *odd* numbers on the north side of the street; and if this system shall be generally adopted north of Fourteenth street, where the distances between the avenues, east and west, are equal, much future inconvenience will be saved. The plan has been tried, thus far, in West Twenty-third, West Thirty-fifth, and West Twelfth streets, with entire satisfaction to all interested.

SPRING WORK ON THE STREETS COMMENCED.—With the present week, the regular work of the season connected with this Department, such as paving, repairing, &c., the streets, is resumed. Ten gangs of workmen have been organized, each consisting of twelve men, who will commence the much-needed repairs to the pavements in the following streets: South, Pearl, West Greenwich, Bleecker, Fourth-avenue, Division-street, First-avenue, East Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and as fast as new gangs are organized other streets will be added. This portion of the work of the Department, under the special directions of Dr. ROLLINS, the Water Purveyor, gives employment to about two hundred and fifty men, the whole force, and the work done being under the direction of FOSTER B. WILLIAMS, who has performed the same duties for many years. Owners and occupants on the line of these streets, as well as all who have occasion to pass through them with vehicles, will hail the above announcement with pleasure.

OPPOSITION TO STREET PEDDLING.—An adjourned meeting of coal-dealers and grocerymen was held last evening at No. 160 Hester-street for the avowed purpose of combining against the practice of hawking coal and other articles about the City, which, it is alleged, is in violation of the City ordinance, and unfair towards those who pay rent and taxes. WM. DOUGHERTY, a coal-dealer, was appointed Chairman. Mr. WEEKS explained the objects of the movement, which was to put an end to the interference, by small pedlers, with established dealers. The public health was injured by this class of persons, who purchased decayed vegetables and fruit, and scattered them about the City. Mayor WOOD had promised to look into the complaint, and consult the Corporation attorney as to the rights of the parties complained of, and a hearing, pro and con, it is understood, will be had before the Mayor to-day. A committee was appointed to enlist the store-keepers and coal-dealers in the different Wards in the movement. The meeting was small, and with the exception of Mr. WEEKS and one or two others, there appeared to be little interest felt in the subject.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE—MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF CITY REVENUE.—The following is the amount of money received and deposited with the Chamberlain, to the credit of the Sinking Fund during the month of March:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dock and slip rent | $12,467 25 |
| Interest on bonds and mortgages | 74 61 |
| Ferry rent | 87 50 |
| Sale of street manure | 728 69 |
| Ground rent | 749 00 |
| House rent | 3,880 91 |
| Water-lot quit-rent | 155 98 |
| Commutat on of water-lot rent | 137 67 |
| Market cellar rent | 772 65 |
| Principal of bond and mortgage | 500 00 |
| Market rents | 7,145 85 |
| Total | $26,590 11 |

This amount, it will be perceived, is much less than that for February, but which is readily accounted for by the fact that the last report included all the rents due the City from cellars under the markets and property of all kinds leased by the Corporation, and which, being payable quarterly, came in under the February return.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE CITY HALL.—A few weeks since the Common Council directed the Street Commissioner to prepare plans for improving the light and ventilation of the City Hall basement, now almost useless by reason of the darkness and dampness of the rooms. The plans which have been prepared under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and adopted by the Board, contemplate an area about six feet wide and sunk to a level with the basement floor, with a handsome iron railing on the outside. The windows on the front and ends of the Hall are to be let down to the floor, which will add much to the beauty of the building. When this improvement shall be consummated a number of rooms now entirely useless will be brought into requisition, and the cause for complaint against the unhealthy dampness of that portion of the building done away with. The work, which is to be done under the direction of Mr. PURDY, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, will be advertised in a few days, and completed in a few weeks.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG LADY.—Miss LETITIA KNEE, a seamstress employed in DEVLIN'S clothing establishment, while crossing the Park from Beekman-street yesterday morning on her way to work, received a pistol shot wound in her hand under the following circumstances: Mr. DANIEL MACKAY, a book-keeper in the store No. 406 Broadway, was walking close beside Miss KNEE, and in the same direction, when, to avoid a mud-puddle that lay in his path, he made a long jump. At the same instant a pistol falling from his pocket, exploded when it struck the pavement, and the ball entering the index finger of the lady's right hand, passed through in the direction of her wrist, and so far it has not been extracted. Miss KNEE was removed to the New-York Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. BELL. Her wound is a very painful one.

ELECTION OF FIRE WARDENS.—The Board of Representatives of the Fire Department met last night, for the purpose of electing Fire Wardens. There was a very full attendance, and although everything passed off quietly, yet there was considerable excitement. The following were elected Fire Wardens for three years: WM. MILLER, of Hose Company No. 14; DANIEL CURRY of Hose Company No. 30; WM. BRANDON, of Hook and Ladder No. 1, and JOHN DOWNEY, of Engine No. 34. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. SANDERSON, it was unanimously voted not to fill, but to pay the full salary to his widow. Mr. MILLER has but one arm, and was formerly a bell-ringer, but was removed by Mayor WOOD. It was midnight when the proceedings terminated.

THE TIME OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN HEENAN AND SAYERS CHANGED.—Letters were received here yesterday, by the sporting fraternity, from MCDONALD, one of the trainers, stating that the time and place of the fight between SAYERS and HEENAN had been changed. The change was made in consequence of the exertions of interested parties to prevent the fight taken place in the vicinity of Milden Hall, Suffolk county. Through their efforts the directors of the Eastern Counties Railway refused to furnish a special train. It is now understood that the fight will take place on Friday, the 13th inst., about one hundred miles north of London. The place at which it was originally intended the fight should have taken place is a village about eighteen miles from the town of Newmarket.

A HINT TO TAX-PAYERS.—Parties who are so unfortunate as to own taxable property, and so unfortunate as to be compelled to pay $1 79 per $100, are reminded that only eighteen days remain of the time allotted to them for the correction of any tax improperly laid, and that on the 30th inst. the books of the Tax Commissioners will be sealed against them, leaving them to the mercies of the Common Council. Out of the 15 000 parties notified for personal tax, less than 2,000 have appeared; thus testifying that they are very negligent of their of their own interests, or that the Assessors have made very correct returns.

KIND TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.—Three Germans, named CHRISTOPHER DUTCHINCK, AUGUSTE DELETTE and GEORGE HEPPS, were arrested by the Eleventh Ward Police, at a late hour on Monday night, on charges of having been disorderly in the street. They were locked up until 2½ A. M., when Alderman RUSSELL, who had been sent for, left his bed, came to the Station house, opened Court, and discharged them. Such instances of kindness on the part of Aldermen to their constituents have been so rare of late as to merit chronicling.

A SCHOOL BOY BADLY INJURED.—On Monday afternoon FRANCIS COLLIER, a lad residing with his parents, at No. 13 Christopher street, while passing the corner of Waverley-place and Charles-street, on his way from school, sustained a fracture of the thigh, in consequence of a ladder that had been carelessly left upon the sidewalk having fallen upon him. He was removed to his home.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Mr. JOHN WARREN, a resident of Williamsburgh, fell between a feed-barge and the dock, at pier No. 35, East River, yesterday afternoon, and would either have been crushed to death or drowned, had not Harbor Police boat No. 5, COXSWAIN ALEXANDER been in the vicinity and rescued him. When taken from the water he was much exhausted.

THE SLOOP SPRAY.—Mr. B. F. HASTINGS, of Bridgeport, on Friday morning picked up on the shore, near the Bridgeport light, a mattress and a pillow, which show marks of blood. They are supposed, says the *Advertiser*, to have been thrown overboard from the sloop *Spray*, whose crew, it is thought, were murdered by the Chinaman, JACKALOW.

A PRIZE POEM.—By a card in another column, it will be seen that Mr. COLTON offers a prize of $100 for the best poem descriptive of PAUL'S famous painting of the "Court of Death," now on exhibition at the Cooper Institute. The picture is well worthy of a visit. It is, without doubt, the master-piece of the artist.

THE BRAZILIAN CORVETTE.—Mayor WOOD'S contemplated visit to this vessel was postponed yesterday on account of the inclement weather.

### Fires.

IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.

A small frame dwelling-house in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was totally destroyed by fire between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening. It was owned and occupied by AUGUST TEUBNER, who estimates his loss at $1,000 upon which he had an insurance for $700 in the Bowery Company. It origin was accidental.

### Police Reports.

A MELEE AMONG CRITICS.

While John Rooney, a plumber, residing at No. 252 Elizabeth-street, was criticising the performances which he had witnessed at one of the theatres, in the liquor saloon No. 237 Elizabeth-street, Patrick Collins and two other strangers entered the room and engaged offensively in the conversation. Rooney finally became exasperated and stripped for a fight, but before he could strike a blow Collins, it is alleged, sprang upon him and stabbed him so severely in the face and head with a pocket-knife that it is thought he will be disfigured for life. Justice STEERS committed Collins for examination, on a charge of felonious assault.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

By means of forged order bearing the signatures of Messrs. Casse & Pratt, 75 sides of leather, valued at $300, were obtained from the Captain of the steamboat *Manhattan* on Saturday last. The leather was yesterday found by officers Burdick and King in the possession of Wm. Marks, a German shoemaker of Madison-street, who is said to have purchased it for 12 cents a pound, when its market value is 38 cents. He was arrested and held, pending an investigation of the charge of receiving stolen property. The swindler has not yet been detected.

CARRYING A JOKE TOO FAR.

John Casey was arrested yesterday on a charge of having robbed John Masterson, who lives at No. 231 East Nineteenth-street, of a gold watch valued at $50. Casey said that he had taken the watch from his friend by way of joke while he was dozing in an oyster saloon, and offered Masterson the money he had obtained by pawning it, and the broker's ticket beside; but the latter was not satisfied with the explanation, and Justice STEERS committed Casey for trial.

### Coroner's Inquest.

FATAL FALL.

GEORGE SLOCUM, a bricklayer, died yesterday at No. 121 East Sixteenth-street, in consequence of injuries received by falling through a scaffold which he stepped on, knowing it to be insecure. He met with the accident on the 10th ult., at a building in process of erection in Nineteenth-street, near First avenue. Coroner O'KEEFE held the inquest.... The same Coroner also held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital upon the body of JOHN CLEMENTS, a painter, 24 years of age, who fell, on the 24th ult., a distance of 30 feet, while descending a ladder, and broke his leg, besides receiving injuries to his head, which resulted fatally yesterday. Deceased was a native of Scotland.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man was found in the North River, at the foot of Six eenth-street, on Monday night. No notice of the fact, however, had been received at the Coroner's office up to the hour of closing last evening.


**Singer's Sewing Machines.**

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 sewing machine | $105 |
| No. 1 sewing machine | 90 |
| The family sewing machine, A | 75 |
| The family sewing machine | 55 |
| Hemming gauges | 4 |

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Grover & Baker's Noiseless**
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $125.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

**To Tailors and Clothiers.**
THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. invite the special attention of Tailors and Clothiers to their large new double-speed shuttle or lock-stitch machine, made expressly for manufacturing purposes. Price $50 For sale at No 495 Broadway, New-York and No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Family Sewing at Reduced Prices.**
Mrs. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway, respectfully informs her customers, and ladies generally, that she has reduced her charges for making Ladies' and Children's Clothing, and will send machines into families, with competent operators, at reduced prices.

**Fire-Proof Safes.**
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

**Spencerheld, Hat Manufacturer, celebrated** equally for the cheapness, as well as the superior quality of his hats, and for his artistic skill in fitting the features and peculiar style of dress of each individual wearer, so as to confer grace and elegance in all instances, is now offering his Spring style of gentlemen's hats for inspection and sale at No. 118 Nassau-st.

**Iron Building Materials**—As Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Shutters, &c., Fine Iron Work of every description, for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.

**Another Diamond Wedding Afoot.**

BY NAPOLEON B QUIGGS.

By every blessed ringlet
In your brown and glossy hair;
By your cheeks of rose and lily,
And your pearly teeth, I swear;
By all your charms of person,
Of manners and of mind,
I swear Matilda Jane, to be
Your husband true and kind.

Your wishes shall be law to me—
Your whims a sealed decree;
You may waltz with all the world, and I
Shall never jealous be;
I'll give houses in Fourteenth-street
To all your kin and kith;
And I'll dress myself, so help me Heaven!
At the clothing-store of SMITH.

SMITH BROTHERS' One-price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138, and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

**Something New.**—A HEMMER, TUCKER TELLER, Binder and GUAGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE, $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER, for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.**
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Spalding's Prepared Glue.**
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600, No. 48 Cedar-st.

**Perry's Japanese**
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

**Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,**
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKIT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical** cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Important to Housekeepers.**
MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER Is the oldest and best article known for the extermination of Croton Water Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths in furs and clothing, and every species of vermin that infest your houses. Try a box, and test the truth of the above. Principal Depôt, No. 611 Broadway. Price, 25 cents to $1.

**Dr. Kinne's Improved Self-Adjusting Truss** —A new article which peculiarly adapts itself to every variety of rupture, and for cleanliness, durability and comfort, is unsurpassed. Dr. KINNE attends personally to the fitting and applying of Trusses. Ladies waited on when required at their private residences.
KINNE & PHILLIPS, No. 182 Broadway.

**Household Furniture Sale.**—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. (late No. 25 Pearl-st.) will give their personal attention (as usual) to the sales of persons removing or declining housekeeping. They will also have regular sales during the season at their store, for the convenience of those who may desire this medium of sale.

**Phalon & Son's Cocin, or Deodorized** Cocoanut-oil, is the best and cheapest article for the hair. Try it. Everybody uses it. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canadas. No. 609 Broadway.

**"Trefelio," the True Secret of Beauty.**—Softens, purifies, cleanses and invigorates the skin; renders the complexion beautifully clear and brilliant. 50 cents a bottle.

**Defiance Salamander Safes.**—With Paten' Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-board and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

**Sewing Machines.**—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 490 Broadway.

**Have you seen White's Big Hat?**—From his splendid store No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. HIS SPRING STYLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE. NEAT, TASTY AND READY.

**What Can I Do Best?**—By securing a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, with a Chart and written description of character, you will learn what you can do best.


## BIRTHS.

MORISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 10, at No. 141 East 39th-st, Mrs. JOHN MORISON, of a son.

## MARRIED.

FRASER—MCDONALD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 4, by Rev. D. J. Patterson, Mr. ALEXANDER FRASER to Mrs. ISABELLA MCDONALD.

DOWNING—PAUL.—In Brooklyn, Friday, April 6, by Rev. D. J. Patterson, Mr. JOHN DOWNING to Mrs. MARY PAUL.

HENRY—PATTERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 9 by Rev. D. J Patterson, Mr. THOMAS HENRY to Miss EMMA JANE PATTERSON.

## DIED.

LORD.—In this City, on Tuesday April 10, LEWIS FORMAN YOUNGER son of Mary H. and D. Porter Lord, aged 3 years and 8 months
Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers

BOURNE.—At his residence at Melrose, on Monday, April 9, CHRISTOPHER STIBBS BOURNE, in the 49th year of his age.
The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Dr. G. M., Rev. Rowland H., Francis Wm. Oland, and Rev. Theodore are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Incarnation corner of 28th st. and Madison av., this morning, April 11, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DODGE.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 9, of congestion of the lungs, SAMUEL WILLETS, infant son of Dr J. Smith and Almira B. Dodge, aged 14 months and 20 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, April 12 at No 16 East 17th-st.

DELMONICO.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 10, at 4½ o'clock in the morning, after a lingering illness, PETER A. DELMONICO, in the 78th year of his age.
The friends of the family, and those of his nephew, Lorenzo Delmonico and Frank Otard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry-st., on Thursday morning, April 12, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

WAYTE.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 10, AGNES CLARA, beloved daughter of Edwin and Delia E. Wayte, aged 4 years 6 months and 14 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Amity-st. Baptist Church, without further invitation.

HEWIT.—In this City, on Monday, April 9, MAHLON TAYLOR twin son of Mahlon T. and Luthena L. Hewit, aged 3 months and 17 days.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 142 Madison-st., Wednesday, the 11th inst., without further invitation, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 9, after a short illness, NANCY MILLER, in the 74th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 346 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STARK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 10, ELLEN, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Stark, of New-York City.
The funeral will take place on Thursday, April 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 34 East Warren st.

BURROWS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 10, MARGARET, wife of Rev. W. Burrows, aged 70 years.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, April 11, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her son's residence, No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and on Thursday, April 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the M. E. Church at New-Providence, N. J.

TUCKER.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, April 9, of consumption, CATHARINE NICHOLS, wife of Joseph Tucker, of New-York, and daughter of Elijah W. Nichols, of Newark.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 383 Mulberry-st., Newark, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CORNELL.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday April 10, MARY JOSEPHINE CORNELL, aged 16 years 7 months and 2 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral to-morrow (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wm. H. Woolley, and at 2½ o'clock from the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, L. I.

LOUNSBERY.—At Passaic Valley, Morris County, N. J., on Friday, April 6, SARAH, wife of Jeremiah Lounsbery.
Her remains were interred at the Cemetery in Plainfield, N. J.

OBITUARY.

Died at Brooklyn, April 6, J. WARREN BLACKLY, Jr., aged 28 years, only son of Joseph W. Blackly, Esq., formerly of Cincinnati now of Morristown, N. J.
The pang of parting with friends, who, like the subject of this notice, have just completed their preparation for active life, is ever severe. Graduating at Yale College in 1853, before he had definitely fixed upon a profession, he was smitten with disease which defied all the restorative influence of medical skill, tropical climes, and the most devoted and loving attention of parents, wife and friends. Leaving for the Bahamas to avoid the severity of our Winter, he went abroad but to find that no climate could stay the progress of his decline, and returned to his native shore only to die. His wish, which as life ebbed grew more potent, was gratified. He sank to rest amid familiar scenes, and "his eye in its last glance felt the need of no cherished one." They who shared the friendships of his earnest, sympathetic nature, and his ardent college attachments, will understand what a sundering of ties there must have been to him in consciously leaving wife, child, father and mother. But all this only rendered more significant the touching simplicity, entireness of faith, and calm resignation with which he committed them all to the all-encircling love—by him daily more appreciated—of an ever present Saviour.
Notwithstanding his prostration from disease he had since graduation been a most faithful and thorough student of literature. Through the weary watches of sickness, he had been securing no mean familiarity with the first class of authors. Left free to gather from all walks of earning, he had read and treasured the thought and elegance alike of the old and modern essayists, the historian and the poet. His taste for the arts, naturally of a high order, had been refined and cultivated by a personal study of the works of the masters; has been refreshed and fostered by the presence in his house of many choice productions. In the science of Chronology, too, he had made marked progress, and a large and choicely selected cabinet of shells evinced his interest and promise in this department. But he is gone, and with a feeling of unutterred sadness classmate and friend will mourn the death of one who, to a rich sweetness of disposition and refinement of nature and character, had added such rare culture and promise of usefulness.


OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
*Extra Class, No.* 171 *April* 10, 1860.
60, 16, 34, 49, 59; 55, 57, 67, 70; 56, 43, 5.
*Class No.* 172, *April* 10, 1860.
56, 41, 4, 20, 26, 3, 39, 69, 30, 10, 37, 40, 73, 16.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 10, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

**OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S**
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 301. APRIL 10, 1860.
64, 8, 5, 1, 74, 26, 48, 53, 50, 42, 19, 76, 63, 24.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

**REMOVAL.**
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

**A SAVING OF TWENTY PER CENT.**
To all who want
GAS FIXTURES,
CHINA,
GLASS,
AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Our assortment is unequaled in the City of New-York, and our prices are marked down to a rate that must
CONVINCE ALL
that it is to their interest to make their purchases from us.
GOODS FREELY SHOWN,
and no one
PRESSED TO BUY.
N. B.—A lot of second-hand chandeliers at very low prices. W. J. F. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

**RICH CARPETING.—SPRING STYLES.**
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their SPRING STYLES, ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING, also 3 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 160 cents per yard.
Best styles English Tapestry, 80 to 100 cents per yard.

**ASTHMA.**
For the Instant relief and permanent cure of this distressing complaint use
FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES.
Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau-st., N. Y.
Price, $1 per box; sent free by post.
For sale at all Druggists,

**HOWE'S**
STANDARD SCALES
Have Five Patents,
Work on Balls, and are Self-Adjusting.

**40**
SECOND-HAND SAFES,
For sale low, taken in exchange for
LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON SAFES.
FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 BROADWAY,
(First block below Astor House.)

**MILLS' BOURBONIA**
Is a quality of Whisky made from the best selected Indian Corn, and is not only a superior article as a beverage, but is highly recommended by physicians for its superior medicinal properties and as a great remedial agent in all cases of PULMONARY DISORDERS. Sold by druggists generally. JOHN MILLS & CO.,
Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

**PLATED WARE AT BARGAINS.**—RICH Plated Tea Sets, six pieces, $30, usual price $30; Cake Baskets $4, usual price $6; Castors $5, usual price $8; Liquor Stands $15, usual price $25; Waiters $15, usual price $24; Butter Dishes $3 50, usual price $5 50; Ice Pitchers $8 usual price $11.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal st.

**USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.**—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

**SAVE YOUR MONEY.**
SIX SHIRTS FOR $9.
What's the use of paying $2 50 for your Shirts when you can get just as good a Shirt made to order for $1 50 each at LEWIS & GEBERT'S, No 469 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.?
SIX SHIRTS FOR $9.
We are the only manufacturers who use the genuine New York Mills muslin in Shirts made to order, at $1 50 each. Every Shirt warranted in every respect. Single Shirts made for samples. All styles of cross pleats and fancy Shirts at $1 each. No. 469 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

**GAS FIXTURES AND FITTING.**
NO. 707. BROADWAY. NO. 707.
The largest and best selected assortment of GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES in the City for sale, at VERY LOW PRICES, by
STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY,
Between Washington place and 4th-st.

**WINE CASTORS AND DECANTER STANDS.**
Some new and elegant styles just received, with richly cut bottles, colored or plain, at prices lower than ever before offered, 4 and 6 Burling-slip. LUCIUS HART.

**DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT**
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.

**STILL CATAWBA AND ISABELLA WINES**
FOR COBBLERS
A DELICIOUS DRINK.
For sale in casks or by the gallon.
FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., N. Y.

**NATIVE WINES.**—FREDERICK S. COZZENS, 73 Warren-st., New-York, has for sale Native Wines, the pure juice of the grape, at low prices. For domestic use for sickness, and as strengthening beverages, they are unrivaled. Also, Pure Grape Wines, for the Communion Service. A liberal deduction made to Clergymen.

**PURE WATER.**—TO MANUFACTURERS AND the public generally our new CARBON FILTER will be found invaluable.
UNITED STATES CARBON FILTER COMPANY,
No. 164 Broadway, New-York.

**HAINES BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS** of first class pianos. Salesroom No. 

## Venezuela.

PROBABLE PACIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY.

*From the Philadelphia North American, April 10.*

By favor of Capt. WILSON, of the bark *Rowena*, just arrived from Puerto Cabello, we have the latest news of matters in Venezuela. It is gratifying to see, by this intelligence, that the disturbances there are fast approaching a settlement, and that a few more weeks will realize a pacification of the whole country, and the full triumph of its constitutional rulers. In *El Vigilante*, March 19, we find the following article:

This office has just received from Gen. BARRO a communication of events up to the 11th inst. Its account of operations in the west of the Republic is very pleasing. On the 10th, Gen. BARRO, with his division, arrived before Barquisimeto, (a westward and interior town of Venezuela,) after having pursued various parties of the factionists, with the loss on their part of a general, a colonel and an officer.

ARANGUREN, MENERDES, and others of the factionist chieftains, had been for five days besieging the city, with about seven hundred men, and had already lost about one hundred officers and privates. In passing the river, the division of Gen. BARRO forced the factionists to fight, and themselves pursued them in every direction. Great numbers were slain, and thirty-four captured. A list is added of the factionist chieftains who were slain.

Gen. Barro gives high praise to the behavior of the officers and privates. He especially commends the action of Commandante FRANCISCO ANTONIO PEDILLA, who, with his squadron, attacked and pursued the foe with a valor distinguished even among the valiant.

The courageous and determined Commandante-at-Arms of Barquisimeto, Doctor JOSE GIL, pursued the hostile infantry, and at last, after slaughtering, wounding and capturing large numbers of the enemy, reached Gen. ARANGUREN. He was aided in his efforts by the cavalry of Gen. Barro, who deserves the same high eulogy paid to the military virtues of Commandante GIL.

Gen. Barro entered Barquisimeto at 9 A. M., on the 10th, amidst the patriotic acclamations of a heroic people, who found themselves relieved once more from factious invasion.

Comandante MANUEL HERRERA marched upon Guanare with a strong brigade in pursuit of the rebels, who had started in the direction of the Province of Portuguesa, and other Constitutionalist forces had occupied all the line from Araure to Barinas. The defeat of the remnants of the best organized part of the rebellious faction, under the command of ARANGUREN, MENERDES, and other hostile chiefs, before the ramparts of Barquisimeto, settles in the mind of the General-in-chief of the West, (of Venezuela,) the triumph of the Constitutional party. The prompt pacification of the whole Republic will speedily ensue, and the pursuit of the rebel fugitives will be followed up with rapidity and energy of action.

Omitting some subsequent and unimportant details, concluding the article which we have above translated, we will merely add that the list of casualties in the account of this engagement, which we hope and believe to be decisive of the whole struggle, embraces the death of one general, seven colonels, and four subordinates.


## DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS.

NEW SPRING SHAPES,

WILL BE READY MONDAY, APRIL 2, at

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)

Manufactured expressly for our

RETAIL SALES,

In RICH LYONS SILKS, LIGHT WOOLENS, &c., &c., and trimmed in the most improved manner.

DRESS SILKS FROM AUCTION,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.)

PARIS ROBES AND SILKS,

Several large invoices just received from Auction, will be ready MONDAY, April 2,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-

CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, MATS,

RODS, MATTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

A DECIDED NOVELTY

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S.

ELEGANT GRENADINE BAREGE ROBES,

Small flounces,

WITH SHAWLS TO MATCH,

In Cartons.

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE

ONLY 300 RECEIVED.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

ORGANDIE ROBES, MUSLINS,

FRENCH PRINTS, JACONETS, GRENADINES, TISSUES, and

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.

Lace Curtains, Muslin and Lace Draperies, Satin Laines, Damasks, Moreens, Reps, Tassels, and Curtain Fixtures of every description. Also,

GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,

and Fixtures, in great variety,

MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

JOHN J. BENSON has now ready

His SPRING MANTLES, consisting of the latest PARIS FASHIONS in

RICH BLACK SILK MANTLES,

RICH BLACK SACQUES

AND BASQUES, richly trimmed.

HANDSOME STRIPED CLOTH GOODS, in endless variety.

ZEPHYR CLOTH GOODS, in all the newest shapes, At moderate prices and of superior make.

No. 310 CANAL-ST.,

OPPOSITE MERCER.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.

NEW AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS

FROM AUCTION,

Comprising Lace Curtains and Draperies,

Linen Sheeting and Pillow Casings,

Damask Table Linen of every variety.

Lace, Silk and Cloth Mantillas,

Stella and Broche Shawls.

Dress Goods in Barege Anglais, from 6¼ cents per yard up.

Poplins Lustre, Pol de Chevres, &c., &c.,

Of the best value in the City.

CHARLES G. HOOK,

6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

LACE AND MUSLIN

By the Piece or Yard,

AND NEW STYLES

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

ALL OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

TO COMPETE WITH AUCTION GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 BROADWAY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Will offer at retail on

MONDAY, April 9,

their entire stock of

STELLA SHAWLS,

at a Reduction of 30 per cent.

Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

MANTILLAS AND TRAVELING CLOAKS,

Spring assortment now open

at Retail.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.,)

Have just received

1,000 PIECES BEST QUALITY CHINA SILKS,

In small checks, (very desirable,)

Retailed at 62½ cents.

BREAKFAST SETS JUST RECEIVED

Per *Arabia*, will be opened on MONDAY, 9th inst.

A complete assortment of the above Goods, with latest styles, from $1, to $3, per set.

N.B.—Black Lace Mantillas, from Auction, at great bargains.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES POMPI-not ornaments, Victoria Gimps and Polish Braids, Velvet Ribbons and Buttons, Alexandre's Genuine Gloves, a large variety of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Gloves and Hose; best French Kid, 85 cents; Shetland Wool, 10 cents; Zephyrs, 15 cents. N. B.—The new Bell Skirt at ALGER'S, No. 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., Gratis.

## DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 739 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have now open, new

GRENADINES, BAREGES and FRENCH PENO CLOTHS.

PARIS ORGANDIES and JACONETS.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Now offer their superb stock of NEW PARIS SILKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Just open, NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

No. 739 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

BONNETS FOR 1860—NEWEST STYLES, AND largest stock from auction

In straw goods of every description, at prices far below the cost of manufacture. Now open for inspection.

C. G. HOOK,

Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,

Between 8th and 9th sts.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS.

Gold Border Shades,

Painted Shades of all kinds,

Buff and White Holland Shades,

All selling at manufacturer's prices.

Lace Curtains, $3 per pair and upwards; Furniture Chintz, Damasks, Reps, &c., all at low prices.

At FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway.

FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES

Of our own manufacture,

Put up from $4 to $8 per pair.

Elegant Flower and Landscape SHADES

At equally low prices.

Best Scotch Shade HOLLANDS,

All widths and colors,

By the yard, or put up from $3 to $5 per pair.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway.

MORESQUE DESIGNS IN FINE PAPER HANGINGS, ON VELVET, FRESCO AND LEATHER GROUNDS.

SOLOMON & HART;

No. 369 Broadway,

Have now upon exhibition an invoice of the above choice novelties, which have been selected in Paris from the newest designs, and which they are confident will excite the admiration of all persons in want of interior decorations of any order, or for any kind of room.

Panneling executed in the most elaborate and artistic manner.

Goods may be selected now and reserved for use during the Summer absence from the City.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

are now offering, on the most favorable terms to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS, their usual large and varied assortment of CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, decorative and plain.

All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade.

We invite particular attention to our stock of WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which, for extent and variety, is unsurpassed in this market.

As Furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style

RECEIVED PER STEAMER ARABIA.

A large assortment of rich and beautiful

STEEL SETS,

Consisting of Breastpins, Earrings and Bracelets, to match.

An assortment of BUCKLES AND CLASPS,

In steel, gold and emaille.

Also an invoice of the latest novelties in Coiffures, Cachepeignes and Hairpins, which will be offered at very low prices, and to which the attention of the ladies is respectfully invited.

EMIL KANTER, (successor to Fred. M. Peyser,) No. 577 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

EMIL KANTER, SUCCESSOR TO FRED. M. PEYSER, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel,

Invites the attention of the ladies and the public in general to his large and complete stock of DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, containing all the latest styles, which he offers at reduced prices.

LADIES, IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST to call and examine the RICH and BEAUTIFUL STYLES of LACES, TRIMMINGS and DRESS ORNAMENTS from the LATEST IMPORTATIONS. Sold at wholesale prices. by

ADOLPH NEW,

No. 298 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

THE PIONEER,

Exclusively ready-made linen store,

No. 387 Broadway, near 26th-st.,

First and thus far sole depôt entirely for Ladies' undergarments ready-made.

Promises the perfection attained by the single eye alone.

NOTICE. AVIS NOTTICIA. AVISO NOTIZ.

FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where India Pineapple Dresses, crapes, wash Silks, Lutongs, Satins Seersucker, Nankins, novelties, China, Lacquered articles, all kinds of curious American Indian Feather Fans, Bead work, &c., can be procured wholesale and retail, at 653 Broadway. French and Chinese Fans.

SPRING CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

A splendid stock of NEW GOODS for Men's and Boys' wear, adapted to Southern and Western, or city trade, at very low prices, for CASH, or short time, to prompt paying customers. Call and examine before you buy.

N. A. KNAPP,

No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

WET ENGLISH PRINTS, PLAID MUSLINS, shirting muslins, plaid muslins, ginghams, chambrays, broadcloths, linens, table-cloths, curtain muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,

No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building.

Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

CAUTION!

SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY,

THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot-Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

COAL OIL.

10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by DIETZ & CO.

Lamp Manufacturers, No. 132 William-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND PART OF A TWO-STORY brick house in Dominick-st., between Hudson and Varick, consisting of three large rooms and bath-room on the second floor, an attic room and front basement. The house is in very good order, and has all the modern improvements. Will be let to a small and genteel family only. Inquire of J. R. PALMENBERG, No. 269 Canal-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING a new first-class modern residence in one of the most delightful situations on the Lake, offers superior accommodations to a few select parties wishing to engage board for the Summer months; those willing to pay liberally, can apply for two days, to Room No. 111 Everett House, corner 17th st. and 4th-av., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 8 P. M.

ACTIVE MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY can make $1 to $5 per day selling A. BROWER'S patent Waterproof Composition, warranted to make boots, shoes, and all leather impervious to water, and last as long again. A. BROWER & Co., Manufacturers, No. 4 Reade-st.

ANY YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIROUS to acquire the practical and theoretical knowledge of architecture, in all its branches, will find this an advantageous opportunity. Address, for further information, ARCHITECT, No. 953 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO ADOPT.—PERSONS WISHING to adopt a fine healthy American female child, two months old, may hear of an opportunity of doing so by addressing Dr. HENRY, Broadway Post-office.

CALVARY CHURCH PEW.—TO RENT, AN eligible pew, in the north transept of Calvary Church. Apply to JAMES S. MERRIAM, No. 29 William-st.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory, No 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPER.

SAFE FOR SALE.—A LARGE SECOND-HAND safe of Herring's make, in first-rate order, will be sold low. Apply at Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st., up stairs.

SMALL STEAM-BOILER WANTED—FROM 15 or 30 gallons; copper or iron. Any one having such to sell, address L., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

## LECTURES.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN,

OF OHIO,

Will lecture at the Cooper Institute, before the Young Men's Republican Union, on FRIDAY, April 13, at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 cents. Seats reserved for ladies.

LECTURE—BY Dr. R. GOODALE, AT THE COOPER Union, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Tyranny of Opinion. Illustrated and applied to the Science and Practice of Medicine.* The reason why *Catarrh* was never understood, and never cured! Important to its victims. Admission 13 cents; paid at the door. Room No. 34.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—Prof. NAIRNE will lecture at the Columbia College Law School, No. 37 Lafayette place, next FRIDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock, and every subsequent evening till the close of the term. Subject—*The True Ground of Moral Obligation.* The students of the Law School, and the public, are invited to attend.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN WILL DELIVER HIS last Lecture previous to his departure for Europe, in the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 17, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Our Ancestors and their Descendants.* Tickets 25 cents.


## AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

MAX MARETZEK—ITALIAN OPERA.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,

ON

WEDNESDAY, 11TH INST.

Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

To Parquette and Dress Circle.....$1 00
Family Circle.....50
Reserved seats, extra.....50
Orchestra Stalls.....2 00
Private Boxes for eight persons.....15 00

Mr. MAX MARETZEK, finding the interval of time between the close of the dramatic and the beginning of the operatic season (as heretofore announced) too brief to enable him to complete his preparations to present his operas in the perfect style he desires, begs to announce that the

OPENING OF THE SEASON

Will be on

WEDNESDAY NEXT 11TH INST.

First appearance in New-York of SIGNOR ACHILLE ERRANI,

Reappearance of SIGNORA PEPITA GASSIER

And SIGNOR LUIGI GASSIER,

In Donisetti's favorite opera of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Signora Gassier.....as.....Lucia
Signor Errani.....as.....Edgardo
Signor Gassier.....as.....Ashton
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.

The sale of tickets commences on Saturday, 7th inst., at 9 o'clock, at the box office of the Winter Garden and at the down-town office, in the stationery store of DEVLIN & HAGAN, No. 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building.

WINTER GARDEN.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.

SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, FIRST GRAND MATINEE.

First appearance of Signoras FABBRI and GASSIER.

Particulars in further advertisements.

WINTER GARDEN.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA,

THURSDAY, the 12th inst.

First appearance in New York of SIGNORA INEZ FABBRI,

In Verdi's grand Opera, LA TRAVIATA.

Box Book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MISS MARY GANNON'S BENEFIT.

TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,)

When will be revived, first time in six years, IN ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR, APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES AND SPLENDID SCENERY,

Congreve's Comedy, in 5 acts, of LOVE FOR LOVE,

Carefully revised, contracted and altered, by MR. WALLACK.

With the following splendid cast:

Sir Sampson Legend, (father to Valentine and Ben).....Mr. Blake.
Valentine, (in love with Angelica).....Mr. Lester Wallack.
Scandal, (his friend, a free speaker).....Mr Dyott.
Tattle, (a half witted beau).....Mr. Walcot.
Ben, (Sir Sampson's youngest son).....Mr. Brougham.
Foresight, (an illiterate old fellow).....Mr. Sloan.
Jeremy, (servant to Valentine).....Mr. Young.
Trapland, (a scrivener).....Mr. Moore.
Buckram, (a lawyer).....Mr. Parsloe.
Steward.....Mr. Cobourn.
Servant.....Mr. Oliver.
Angelica, (niece to Foresight).....Mrs. Hoey.
Mrs. Foresight, (second wife to Foresight).....Mrs. Walcot.
Mrs. Frail, (sister to Mrs. Foresight).....Mrs. Sloan.
Miss Pine, (daughter to Foresight by first wife).....Miss Mary Gannon.
Nurse to Miss.....Miss Tree.
Jenny.....Mrs. Young

To be followed by a joyous and laughable one-act piece, by the author of the comedy, "Everybody's Friend," called the

MARRIAGE BLISS

OR

BOX AND COX.

Mr. Box, (a retired printer,).....Mr. Brougham
Mr. Cox, (a retired hatter).....Mr. Walcot
Mrs. Box, (late Sophy Dawes,).....Mrs. Vernon
Mrs. Cox, (late Fanny Hawes.).....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Bouncer, (always the same).....Miss Carman

TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) April 12—Fourth night of The successful Comedy called LEADING STRINGS, and MARRIAGE BLISS.

FRIDAY, April 13—A grand 5-act Comedy, Greatly Cast, and other entertainments.

SATURDAY, April 14—MR. WALCOT'S BENEFIT.

A GREAT BILL.

First time in four years, the beautiful play of LAVATER.

To be followed by the very popular comedy of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE

ELEVENTH NIGHT

OF

MISS LAURA KEENE and MISS AGNES ROBERTSON

IN

DION BOURICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW IRISH DRAMA

In three acts,

Entitled the COLLEEN BAWN, or the BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole proprietors..Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 P. M.

EVENING at 7 P. M.

All the Company, and the following distinguished Artistes appearing.

Mr. C. Hale, Mrs. C. Hale,
Little Cordelia Howard, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Howard,
The Denis Brothers, Mr. Harry Pearson,
Mr. James Dunn, Mr. Geo. Brooks,
Mr. J. H. Herman, Miss Kate Leslie,
Mr. J. M. Ward, Miss Annie France.

AFTERNOON, at 2 P. M.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

And the Christmas Pantomime of MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.

EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

PAGE OF HISTORY, BETSY BAKER,

DANIER BROTHERS, FORTUNE'S FROLIC,

SLASHER AND CRASHER, NEGRO BLUNDERS,

BRIDE OF THE OLD FRONTIER,

Interspersed with Singing and Dancing.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....J. M. NIXON

NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

FROM ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON.

Two Splendid Entertainments, WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

Doors open at 2 o'clock.

THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, (Wednesday,) April 11, 1860, will be given the Superb Chivalric Pageant of the

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,

with all its magnificent accessories.

NEW FEATURES

Introduced for the first time this season, and added to the performances.

LES GROS TETES.

New and magnificent act of HURDLE LEAPING by MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA.

Performed on her beautiful courser at full speed.

JAMES ROBINSON,

In his world-challenging Bareback act.

THE GREAT HANLONS,

In their immense Aerial Gymnastics.

In rehearsal, LES BRONZE HORSE and MASSANIELLO, with full choruses.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL CARD.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE

OF

NIXON'S GREAT TROUPE,

From Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London,

On WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1860,

When will be offered a most

ELEGANT EQUESTRIAN FETE,

Arranged especially for the pleasure of family parties. Among the best of brilliant novelties will be the

PANTALOIC SPECTACLE OF

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD;

Or, The Meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I.,

Reproduced in a style even excelling its original splendor, presenting a vivid illustration of the exploits, ceremonials and gorgeous pageants of the most magnificent tournament recorded on the pages of ancient history.

ELLA ZOYARA

In her wonderful feats of equestrianism on her beautiful courser.

The novel scene of DON JUAN, ZAIDEE AND ALL THE STARS OF THIS MODEL TROUPE.

Concluding pantomimic scene of LES GROSSE TETES.

Produced with novel and unique appointments; properties made in Paris for this piece.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway.

Two entertainments each day, from 3 to 4½, and 7½ to 9 o'clock. Doors open half an hour in advance.

On SATURDAY there will be an extra entertainment, commencing at 12 o'clock, for the accommodation of schools and families residing at a distance.

Senor OLIVEIRA, the great violinist, Mr. WM. TOMLIN, Baritone, from the Nobility's Concerts, London, and T. SCHREINER, Pianist, accompany the little General at each performance.

ADMISSION.

Day entertainment.....25c | Evening entertainment..15c
Children under 10 y'rs...13c | Children under 10 y'rs..10c

Reserved seats, 25 cents.

The General rides daily in his Miniature Carriage from the La Farge to the hall of entertainment.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

First week of George Christy's great combination piece of WEFFO, THE SENSIBLE MONKEY.

WEFFO, the Monkey.....GEO. CHRISTY

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

THE OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.—OLD ADAMS and his extraordinary collection of living California animals, 150 in number, including 17 Dancing Bears, is daily expected in the ship *Golden Fleece*, from San Francisco. Not having time to devote to it, I will sell to a party who is competent to manage it, an interest in this novel exhibition, on terms worthy of attention. P. T. BARNUM, Museum.

THE SPRING EXHIBITION OF THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Will take place at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 4 o'clock P. M., continuing open on the 12th and 13th, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. A band of music each evening. Admittance 25 cents.

GRAND INDIAN EXHIBITION—BY REAL Indians, EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING during the week, at Monart Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. Doors open at 2; commence at 3 o'clock, afternoon; and 7 in the evening; commence at 8 o'clock.

HAMBURGER, THE KING OF WIZARDS, will shortly appear in New-York. See further advertisement.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PATTI—DON PASQUALE.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 11, at 8 o'clock.

MISS PATTI AS NORINA.

For the first time in New-York, in Donisetti's popular Opera of DON PASQUALE,

Which will be given with a most complete and unique cast.

MISS PATTI.....as.....Norina
SIG. BRIGNOLI.....as.....Ernesto
SIG. FERRI.....as.....Malatesta
SIG. SUSINI is his great rôle of.....Don Pasquale

As performed by him in the Royal Opera House of London with Mario and Grisi.

MISS PATTI will sing at the end of the Opera VENZANO'S CELEBRATED BRAVARA WALTZ.

On Friday, MISS PATTI'S third night.

On Saturday, GRAND PATTI MATINEE, Last time of DON PASQUALE.

NOTICE.

It being now definitely settled that Miss Patti departs for London in the middle of May, the Directors beg to announce that she will make her final appearance on or about April 26. The Academy having been let previously for the anniversaries, the company will depart for Boston and Philadelphia, for the purpose of giving there the closing performances of the season.

Miss Patti will, prior to her departure, successively appear in Lucia di Lammermoor, Sonnambula, Puritani, Martha, Don Giovanni, Linda di Chamouni, and in a GRAND FESTIVAL CONCERT,

Of which due notice will be given.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1860,

Cheered by the presence of such DELIGHTED THRONGS OF PEOPLE, the proprietor is determined to leave nothing undone that promises to add to the ATTRACTIONS OF THE MUSEUM.

In the Lecture Room will be repeated, now in the SECOND TRIUMPHANTLY SUCCESSFUL WEEK of its performance,

THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,

Bouricault's touching and laughable Scotch moral drama of

JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS!
JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS!
JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS!
JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS!

OR, THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN,

WITH

NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, GRAND TABLEAUX, &c.

JENNIE DEANS.....Miss EMILY MESTAYER.
EFFIE DEANS.....Mrs. J. J. PRIOR.
DAVID DEANS.....Mr. DELMON GRACE.
DUMBIEDIKES.....Mr. HADAWAY.
DUKE OF ARGYLE.....Mr. BRIDGMAN, &c., &c.

In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,

In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,

The great French moral drama of mystery, performed for 400 successive nights in Paris,

EUSTACHE BAUDIN,

WITH

Mr. C. W. Clarke.....in the character of.....Eustache.

Previous to the Drama, AFTERNOON and EVENING, MONSIEUR LA PIERRE, A FRENCH ZOUAVE, who lost one of his legs at the taking of the MALAKOFF, has been engaged and will introduce a variety of astonishing gymnastic feats peculiar to that extraordinary military corps.

THE RENOWNED

WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?

AS WELL AS THE

LIVING BLACK SEA LION, the most extraordinary creature of the kind ever exhibited; the GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, weighing over 2,000 pounds; the LEARNED SEAL, the HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c., may be seen at nearly all hours.

Among the recently introduced novelties is a LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURE OF A. W. HICKS, alias William Johnson, now on trial for a triple murder and piracy.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, and on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the Drama of JEANIE DEANS will be repeated. On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, will be repeated EUSTACHE BAUDIN. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE LADY OF LYONS.

Admittance to everything, 25 cents: Parquet, 15 cents extra. Children under ten years, 15 cents, and to the Parquet 10 cents extra.

GRAND CONCERT

OF MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC

BY THE SINGING CLASS

CONNECTED WITH THE

14TH-STREET MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL,

Assisted by over 300 singers, selected from more than 2,500 Sabbath School vocalists, trained by Mr. Peek,

AT THE

COOPER INSTITUTE,

THIS EVENING, APRIL 11, 1860.

CLASSICAL SELECTIONS

Will be introduced, sustained by

Miss E. COLEMAN, Miss MATTIE MARSHALL,
Mr. PECK, Mr. J. PHILLIPS
Mr. H. TUCKER, Mr. THOMAS WHITE.
Pianist..Mr. G. W. COLBY | Conductor....Mr. PECK.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Full chorus—"Rosalie, the Prairie Flower."
2. Duet—"The Flower Queen"....Fannie and Lizzie.
3. Solo and chorus—"Annie Lisle".....Minnie.
4. Solo and chorus—"The Turtle Dove's Nest"...Harriet and Willie.
5. Solo and chorus—"Robert of Lincoln".....Juvenile Songsters.
   Solo.....Mamie Peck, (6 years old.)
6. Solo and chorus—"The Union". Solo by Mr. Phillips.
7. Quartette—"The Nightingale."
8. Comic Duet—"Sir, a secret"—"Cinderella". Messrs. Peck and White.
9. Semi-chorus and chorus—"The Mocking Bird," Emily, Matilda and Amelia.
10. Song—"Sentence of Heaven".....Miss E. Coleman.
11. Musical dialogue—"The Railroad Song."
12. Quartette—"Gondolier Serenade."

PART II.

Introduction—Piano-forte.....Mr. Colby.

1. Full chorus—"Bonnie Jean."
2. Semi-chorus—"Over the Summer sea".....Emma, Jane, Caroline, Maria, Minnie.
3. Solo and chorus—"The Merry Heart".....Maria.
4. Song—"Flee as a bird to your mountain"....Master Lockwood.
5. Full chorus—"The Hazel Dell."
6. Song—"Oh! if I were a little bird".....Lizzie.
7. Solo and chorus—"Niagara Falls".....Mr. Peck.
8. Glee—"See the sun's first gleam".....Mixed voices.
9. Trio—"The Serenaders".....Messrs. Peck, Phillips and White.
10. Solo and chorus—"Viva l'America"..Master Conner.
11. Full chorus—"Gentle Nettie Moore."
12. Trio—"The Watchman".....Messrs. Peck, Phillips and Tucker.

Tickets 25 cents; children half-price. The overstrung double grand piano used on the occasion is from Steinway's, No. 84 Walker-st. Doors open at 6½; concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CONCERT AND LECTURE

AT

WESTMINSTER CHURCH,

West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.,

On THURSDAY EVENING, April 12, 1860, at 8 o'clock.

CONCERT

By the following ladies and gentlemen:

Miss BELLE JANES,
Miss M. MARSHALL,
Messrs. C. and H. TUCKER.

Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW will preside at Piano.

LECTURE,

By Rev. W. H. MILBURN,

The "Blind Preacher," on

"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND,"

With many Incidents and Anecdotes never before related.

PROGRAMME.

1. Quartette—"Hark! the Angels strike the Lyre".....Bishop
2. Duet—"Two Forest Nymphs".....Glover
   Misses JANES and MARSHALL.
3. Quartette—"Prayer," by F. W.....Rossini
4. Lecture—"What a Blind Man Saw in England."
   Rev. W. H. MILBURN.
5. Quartette—"Bank of Violets"..Sir J. Stevenson and T. Cooke
6. Aria—"Mary, Queen of Scots".....E. A. Payne
   Miss JANES.
7. Quartette—"Bow Down Thine Ear."

Tickets, 50 cents; may be had of Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; G. M. Mirrielees, Esq., No. 51 Liberty-st., near Nassau; in the drug stores in the neighborhood of Westminster Church; and at the doors of the Church on the evening of Concert.

A CARD—$100.

The undersigned will pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best POEM (rhyme or blank verse) descriptive of Rembrandt Peale's Painting of "THE COURT OF DEATH." The Poem to consist of not more than 100 lines—the award to be made by three distinguished American Poets (to be hereafter named) on or about the 4th of July next. The names of the authors to be covered by seal till after the decision, and only the selected one to be made public.

Address G. Q. COLTON,

No. 37 Park row, New-York.

COURT OF DEATH.

This sublime Painting, by REMBRANDT PEALE, is now on exhibition at the COOPER INSTITUTE,

From 3 to 5½, and 7 to 9½ o'clock P. M. Description given at 4 and 8. Admission 25 cents. FAC-SIMILE COLORED ENGRAVINGS of the painting (size. 22 by 31 inches) may be obtained of the subscriber at the unprecedented low price of $1. Mail subscribers will add four letter stamps to pay postage. Engravings rolled and sent with perfect safety. They may also be obtained at the Exhibition, Cooper Institute. Free admission to all who purchase an Engraving.

Letters should be addressed G. Q. COLTON,

No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

Post-office Box, No. 3,391.

A GRAND CIVIC COMPLIMENTARY BALL will take place TO-NIGHT, at Jones' Assembly Rooms, No. 686 Broadway, by the ex-members and friends of the J. R. Scott Dramatic Club.

I. J. LUGGER, Chairman.
M. W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.
J. J. MCGOVERN, Secretary.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS, No. 366 CANAL-ST.

## HOTELS.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE,

West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house on the grounds to rent. W. HOLT.

THE MOUNTAINS WITHIN CITY'S REACH.—Orange, N. J., has become justly celebrated for its salubrity; it is accessible to the City almost every hour in the day. Persons about to engage board for the Summer will be glad to learn that the Park House, Orange, has been refitted throughout this Spring; gas and all appliances of comfort are introduced. Desirable rooms can be engaged now. Address CYRUS DICKINSON, Proprietor Park House, Orange, N. J.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORner of Houston-st., New-York. Conducted on the European plan. Single rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors $1 to $3. Meals extra, at all hours, as ordered.

SAMUEL E. MEAD, Proprietor.

"SURE" HOTEL AT FIRE ISLAND FOR SALE VERY LOW—The whole or one-half The house is nearly new, has all the modern improvements, contains gas, is elegantly furnished; tenpin alleys attached: gas-house, &c., and will accommodate about 200 people. Apply to J. G. & W. J. MIL

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,

MAGNIFICENT
SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS, STATUARY,
BILLIARD-TABLE, &c.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, April 11, at 10½ A. M. The above sale is believed to be one of the most superb that has taken place for many years. The whole of the furniture was made to order by Messrs. RINGUET-LEPRINCE & L. MARCOTTE & SOUDOUINE, and has been in use but a few months, and is fully equal to new. It consists, in part, of very rich suites of BLACK WOOD and GILT, covered in MOREE ANTIQUE; do. in TAPESTRY; elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich SATIN; black and gilt centre tables, with very rich GILT BRONZES; elegant cabinets to match; superb black and gilt carved centre-table, marble-top; elegant carved oak extension dining-table, 2 superb carved oak sideboards, very elaborate; 14 carved oak chairs and 4 arm-chairs, covered in green morocco; 4 carved oak chairs, in reps; elegant oak buffet, marble-top; carved oak CONSOLE table, PINK marble top; elegant suite of library furniture, style of Louis XV., covered in green and gold reps; library table, elegant rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, carved rosewood bedsteads, bureau, washstand, two elegant armoires, wardrobe, round and square commodes, toilet tables, two superb French marble and bronze clocks, pair of lamps for gas, to match; elegant PARIAN STATUARY; also, an elegant French rosewood billiard table, with cues, &c., complete.

ALSO,

TEN SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS, viz:
MARINE, by Louis Verboeckhoven; SHEEP AND POULTRY, by Francois Vansevendonck; LA VISITE AU CHATEAU, by Reyntjens; THE WRECK, Henri Schaep; THE PORTRAIT, by Biermont; LANDSCAPE AND CATTLE, by Robbe & Vincent; THE VISIT, by Diddaert; THE HALT, by Wouvermans; CATTLE, by Jean Van Baer; THE RETURN FROM BATTLE, by Geyer.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE ACADEMY OF AUGSBERG.
This magnificent picture is believed to be the only one by this artist in this country, with the exception of one in the Gallery of Mr. Belmont.

The whole of the above will be on exhibition at our salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., from Monday afternoon until Wednesday morning, when the whole will be positively sold without any reserve. Ladies are particularly invited to an inspection of the above.

P. S.—The PAINTINGS will be sold precisely at ONE o'clock.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at the warehouse of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 653 Broadway

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—This handsome stock of furniture has been newly made of the best seasoned materials, and in the superior style and finish for which this house is so favorably known; an elegant round-cornered piano, pearl keys, Hansome, maker. The whole will be sold, without reserve, to close the business. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 653 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of handsome Household Furniture to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 653 Broadway. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 12, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 48 Bar row-st: Household Furniture.—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved mahogany chairs, mahogany sofa, tables, tete-a-tetes, centre-table, one rosewood seven octave piano, Barmore, manufacturer; one gilt-oval mirror, lace and damask curtains, gilt cornices, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofa bedstead, dressing bureaus, writing desk, rich china and glassware, china vases, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 13, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 East 17th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in pars of elegant carved rosewood piano, finished back and pearl keys, made by Gale & Co.; rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, tete-a-tetes in crimson plush, etageres, large mirrors, pier and centre tables, wardrobes, bedding, and Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON NASSAU AND ANN STREETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of O. Meades, Referee.

NASSAU AND ANN STS.—The valuable lot, together with the buildings thereon, on the north west corner of Nassau and Ann sts., being 9 feet 9 inches in front, 19 feet 1 inch rear by 70 feet 7 inches on Ann-st., and 70 feet north side.

NASSAU-STREET—The valuable lot, together with the building thereon adjoining the above on the north, being 25x70 feet. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON NASSAU-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John H. Hamelt, Esq, Referee.

NASSAU STREET—The valuable lot, together with the buildings thereon, on the west side of Nassau-st., commencing 165 feet 9 inches north of Ann-st.; lot 22x70. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

194 VALUABLE LOTS AT HARLEM.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 17, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Harlem, valuable lots on 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs. and 95th, 98th, 99th, 113th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 135th, 138th, 139th, 141st and 143d sts. For further particulars, see auction columns in *Courier, Commercial, Post* and *Day Book*. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF CHARLES H. TRASK, ESQ., ASSIGNEE OF JOHN THURSBY'S SONS, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE SIXTH, NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 26, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

HICKS-ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN—The valuable lot, together with the building thereon, on the west side, 20 feet north of Carroll-st., 20x85 feet.

WASHINGTON-ST. BROOKLYN, AND NEWTOWN TURNPIKE—The large plot of ground, together with the buildings thereon, on the southeast corner, containing about four lots.

SMITH-ST., BROOKLYN, LATE WILLIAMSBURGH—One lot on the east side, between Powers and Ainslee sts., 25x100 feet.

HOWARD-AV. AND HANCOCK-ST.—The valuable plot of ground on the southeast corner, being about 177x175 feet.

WYCKOFF-ST.—Two lots, north side, between Waterbury-st. and Bushwick-av., each lot 24.8x95 feet.

WYCKOFF AND WATERBURY STS.—Two lots northwest corner of Wyckoff and Waterbury sts., each lot 24.8x95 feet.

REMSEN AND WATERBURY STS—One lot, southwest corner, 24.7x95 feet.

REMSEN ST.—Three lots, south side, 125 feet east of Waterbury-st., each lot 25x95 feet.

REMSEN-ST.—Five lots, south side, 550 feet east of Waterbury-st., each 25x95 feet.

The sale will be absolute to the highest bidder.

For maps of the property and full particulars, apply to CHARLES H. TRASK, Esq., Assignee, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, BETWEEN NEW-HAMBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 27, 1860 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the farm of the late George Vanderbilt, containing 140 acres, situate on the Hudson River, near Milton ferry, depôt Hudson River R. R., and midway between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie and contiguous to the residences of Messrs. Frost, Hitchcock, VanRenssalaer, Ellsworth and Meise. The ground is of an excellent quality and in good cultivation; plenty of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, spacious stone house and outbuildings, fences in good order. This sale offers a rare chance to any gentleman desirous to settle on the banks of the Hudson. It could, if desired, be advantageously divided, there being several fine villa sites on the premises. For map and bills giving full particulars of the place, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—S. & J. BOGART, SALESroom No. 1 North William-st., will sell, on THIS DAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 14 Waverley place, all the elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture contained in the above house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocade, easy and reception chairs, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, French plate pier and mantel glasses, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets, elegantly carved rosewood bedstead, do. marble-top dressing bureau, do. washstand, rosewood wardrobe, solid mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble top dressing bureau, enclosed washstands, mahogany wardrobes, curled hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, sofas, lounges, mahogany extension dining table, rosewood dining-room chairs, china dinner and tea sets, cut glass decanters, tumblers and wines, hatstand, oil-cloth, basement and kitchen furniture. Catalogues can be had at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st.

BROWER & NICHOLS, Auctioneers salesrooms 35 Nassau-st

WILL SELL, ON THIS DAY, APRIL 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 25 London Terrace 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., elegant household furniture, rich Bohemian glassware, French china dinner and dessert set, rich rosewood parlor suite, one elegant seven octave rosewood piano, rosewood etagers, rich silk brocatelle and lace window-curtains, tapestry velvet carpets, rich chandeliers, French plate mirrors, one full dining set in oak and reps, two carved oak bookcases to match, splendid chamber furniture, one superb Bohemian punch-bowl, a complete set of engraved cut glass, viz., tumblers, wines, champagne hocks, &c., very rich claret decanters, parian figures of Venus with a shell, Venus at the Bath, terra-cotta vases, inkstand, &c., rich French china vases, a superb set of Bohemia dessert glass, fruit stand, dessert plates, compertiers, finger basins, punch cups, &c., superb Bohemian tureens with stand and glasses to match, hanging flower vases, silver-plated pickle-jar, &c., kitchen furniture, oilcloths, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be had at our salesrooms on Tuesday.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 7 Brevoort place, 10th-st., New-York. Administrator's sale—a large and general assortment of mahogany parlor and chamber furniture in excellent order, pier glasses, secretary book-case, gas chandeliers and brackets, velvet and ingrain carpets, and oil-cloths, oil-paintings, McGraw's patent sofa-bedstead, French mantel clock, mahogany office desk, vulcan iron safe, china, refrigerator, heater, and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the house on the day of sale.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—IN STAMFORD, Conn., on SATURDAY NEXT, 14th inst., the building and grounds known as the Stamford Female Seminary. The furniture will also be sold. Commencing at 10 o'clock; the real estate at 3 P. M.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The well-known country-seat at Clifton, near the Narrows, Staten Island, which since 1841 has been the family residence of Wm. H Aspinwall, Esq., about 9 miles from New-York, and offering to any gentleman who desires to visit the City daily a desirable home, which for health, beauty and convenience, has no superior on the sea-shore.

The place contains about 68 acres of land, the highest in the neighborhood, affording ten or twelve fine building lots, and comprising a great variety of woods, hill and dale, about one-half on the southern slope fronting the ocean, and the other half facing the Upper Bay and City. The sea and inland views are unsurpassed—overlooking well-wooded eminences, as well as every vessel which enters or leaves the port. The land between this property and the Narrows is owned by the United States Government, and will probably always remain open.

The dwelling house is over 100 feet front, and varies in depth from 30 to 90 feet, built in part with hollow brick walls, and part with wood, filled in with brick. Grapery, in bearing for six years. Green house, ice-house and stables, with nine stalls and ample carriage room; one of the entrances is a carriage-drive of over half a mile, well graveled. A description of this place is to be found in Downing's work on "Landscape Gardening," page 36.

The property will be sold as a whole or in parcels, as designated on the lithographic maps to be seen at the Merchants' Exchange, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Nassau-st.—the same being also staked out on the grounds. If not disposed of by private sale prior to THURSDAY, April 19, will on that day be offered at auction, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For terms, apply to the auctioneers. The house will be open for inspection any day between Monday, 9th inst., and the day of sale, on orders to be obtained of the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at the private residence No. 166 West 23d-st., five doors east of 7th-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor suites in hair cloth, rosewood marble-top centre tables, gilt-frame pier mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains and cornices, lounge in hair cloth, mahogany and black walnut wardrobes, bedsteads and chairs, mahogany extension table, black walnut arm chairs, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, Brussels stair carpet, stair rods, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AuctioNeer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the residence of J. N. Ballistier, Esq., No. 192 West 14th-st., one door west of 8th av., splendid private collection of oil-paintings, water colors and engravings, comprising over 300 works of the first modern and ancient masters, generally cabinet sizes, and most desirable subjects. This collection has been made during a series of years by the present owner without regard to expense, for the gratification of his own taste, and are sold only because he declines housekeeping. There are very few private collections in this City that will exceed this in the number of high-class artists of the ancient and modern schools. We will not enumerate them here, but refer to the catalogue, which will be ready on Tuesday, 3d inst. The paintings will be on exhibition from that date until the day of sale; also, the two evenings previous to the sale. Tickets of admission can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

16 FINE LOTS ON THE 5TH AND 10TH AVENUES, BROADWAY, 53D AND 214TH STREETS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

ON 53D-ST.—2 fine lots, south side, 32 ft. 2 east of Madison-av., 20.7x100, 5 each.

ON 5TH-AV.—1 fine lot southwest corner of 136th, 24, 11x110.

ON BROADWAY.—1 fine lot southwest corner of 137th, 24, 11x110.

ON BROADWAY.—4 fine lots southeast corner of 214th-st.

ON 10TH-AV.—4 fine lots southwest corner of 214th-st.

ON 214TH-ST.—4 fine lots, south side, 87.10 east of Broadway, opposite the residences of Messrs. SEAMAN & FERRIS.

The Harlem River boats will commence running in a few days, stopping at 215th-st., and intermediate landings. Title perfect. TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF LOTS ON 143D AND 144TH STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 12, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON 143D-ST.—Five very desirable lots, north side, 175 feet west of 7th av, 20x⅝-block each.

ON 144TH-ST.—Five very desirable lots, south side, 175 feet west of 7th-av., 25x⅝-block each.

These lots are in a position to increase rapidly in value, and are well worth the attention of purchasers. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office No. 5 Cooper Institute,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESday,) April 9, at 10½ A. M., from residence, No. 21 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) a few doors west of Broadway, all the goods contained in the house, embracing an assortment well worth the attention of those in want of fine household goods, at auction prices, such as pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, centre and side-tables, lace and brocatel curtains, window-shades, mattresses, oil paintings, rosewood bookcases, ormolu clocks, Dresden china vases, richly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bedroom furniture, fine hair mattresses, two 7-octave pianos, a magnificent Phelan billiard table, and a large variety of table ware, such as silver and china tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, and a multitude of other goods too numerous to mention, and which we refrain from mentioning regarding the custom of long advertisements as useless, and very generally deceptive, intended not for the intelligent citizens of the City, but especially for the unwary, and for strangers from the country. Catalogues at the house.

N. B.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) we shall sell a fine assortment of genteel household furniture, at No. 35 Clinton place, in 8th-st. See advertisement on Thursday morning.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) at 10½ A. M., at No. 5 Cooper Institute, the contents of the store, embracing a large and varied assortment of household furniture, carpets, pier glasses, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, small glasses, hat stand, washstand, bedding, sofas, mahogany chairs, rockers, toilet sets, feather beds, one rosewood parlor suite, one fine rosewood carved piano, in good condition, besides a variety of other goods not enumerated; the same being the contents of a well-furnished house. Second-hand dealers will find it to their advantage to attend.

J. MINOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer—Office 5 Great Jones-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY, OF THIS WEEK,

Will be sold at the elegant private residence, No. 58 West 18th-st., all the contents of the above house, consisting of a large quantity of very rich and costly household furniture, glassware, &c. Also, probably the best collection of ancient oil-paintings, bronzes, Parian and China figures and vases offered at auction this season. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to sales at private houses. Good prices and prompt returns guaranteed.

JAS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st N.Y.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF A VALUABLE Farm, of about 60 acres of land, with improvements; also the Croton Lake brick-yard and machinery; also farm horses, stock, &c., near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, about 61 miles from New-York. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860 at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, by order of the Executrix of the late Chas. H. Sandford, the Croton Lake brick-yard, with moulds, machinery and implements of all kind necessary to carry out the business, with an inexhaustible supply of brick-clay and sand: also a valuable farm adjoining the brick-yard, called the Townsend Farm, containing about 60 acres of land in good order, with the dwelling house, barn, &c.; also two yoke of oxen, several horses, two premium colts, a pair of mules, carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, farming utensils and other movable property. The brick-yard offers a very desirable location for an enterprising man, and is the only one on the line of the Harlem Railroad, and has a side track running to the kilns. The demand is large and the Railroad Company transports the bricks on favorable terms to any point of their road above Harlem River. The sale is peremptory. Terms favorable, to be announced at the sale. Persons desirous to attend the sale can take the morning train of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which leaves New-York at 9 A. M. and stops at all stations north of Williamsbridge. For further particulars inquire of C. W. SANDFORD, Esq., No. 5 Tryon-row, or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York City.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, 12TH INST.' at 10½ o'clock, at No. 99 West 43d-st. near 6th-av., elegant household furniture, of the manufacture of Messrs. J. H. Belter & Co., in good order and but little used. Sale made in consequence of the party leaving for Europe. Consisting in part of velvet, Wilton, tapestry and Brussels carpeting; carved rosewood parlor suites in satin, damask, brocatel, with solid finished inch chairs; carved rosewood French plate etagere, elaborate; solid rosewood statuary top, centre, side and loo tables; French plate oval and pier mirrors, lace curtains, shades throughout; French fire-gilt, 21-day clock, with candelabras to match. Oil paintings in gilt frames, comprising a full set of Cole's voyage of life, engravings, mantel and etagere ornaments, articles of vertu, magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, Griffin & Co. makers, round corners; rosewood mahogany and walnut bedroom furniture; marble top bureaus bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases tables. Turkish lounges, couches, Voltaires, best hair mattresses, palliases, china toilet sets. Library furniture, bookcases, tables, &c. Dining-room furniture in oak, extension table, marble top buffet, Prescott and other dining-chairs, decorated French china dinner, tea and dessert sets; French glassware, silverware, &c. Oil cloths, rosewood hatstands, mats, &c.; also a fine assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The furniture may be seen one day prior to sale, with catalogue.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M. precisely, at No. 210 Adams-st., between Tillary and Johnson sts.

A small quantity of mahogany parlor furniture—bedsteads and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, gas fixtures, extension table, refrigerator, crockery, and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 154 Adams st., between Concord and Nassau sts.

Mahogany parlor and chamber furniture—Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, gas fixtures, extension table, refrigerator, crockery, and kitchen furniture.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

HARDY PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., the usual fine assortment of hardy roses, honeysuckles, carnations, daisies, pansies, &c., suitable to plant at this season, together with geraniums, roses, &c., in bloom, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 cases boots, shoes, brogans and gaiters at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a complete catalogue of new goods direct from the manufacturer's. Also, an invoice of stock goods.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.—The Adams' Express Company will dispose of, by public auction, about 400 packages which have remained in their possession one year and over, uncalled for.

The sale will take place MONDAY, April 16, at 10 A. M., at No. 59 Broadway, up stairs.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway, New-York

## AUCTION SALES.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COSTLY PIANO, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell, on THURSDAY, April 12, At 10½ o'clock, At the private residence No. 76 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,

ALL THE HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant parlor suites in green velvet plush and brocatel. Brussels carpets, elegant pier glasses, console tables and cornices, rich lace curtains, rosewood and black walnut pier and centre tables, mahogany book-case, mahogany writing-desk table, a MAGNIFICENT FULL 7¼-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SUPERBLY FINISHED, carved all round, very rich tone, made to order by Messrs. Hall & Sons at a cost of $700; VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS by noted Dutch and other masters; also, mantel ornaments; also, full suites of chamber furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, toilet-stands in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany; ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., parlor heater, stoves, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

158 LOTS

On 10th and 11th avs., 158th, 159th and 160th sts., Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

This beautiful piece of ground is on a level with 10th av., in the centre of Carmansville, and adjoining the residences of Moses Taylor and Shepherd Knapp, Esqrs., and on the stages and railroad route. 158th-st., its southern boundary, is graded and paved to the North River, of which the whole property commands a view. The sale will be made by single lots and in parcels, on easy terms of payment. The title to the property is now unexceptionable, having lately been perfected by the releases obtained and recorded in the Register's office. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

$4,000 Kenosha, Rockford and Rock Island Railroad Bonds.

| | |
|---|---|
| 200 shares Mechanics' Bank | $25 each |
| 20 shares 6th av. Railroad | 30 each |
| 70 shares Columbian Marine Ins. Co. | 100 each |
| 10 shares Lamar Insurance Co. | 100 each |
| 30 Continental Insurance Co. | 100 each |

Stock sales, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES IN BROOKLYN.

Attention is called to the sale of houses and lots in Brooklyn, to be made at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer.

The 3 story brownstone front house and lot No. 20 Harrison-st.

Also, the two 3-story brick houses and lots on Hamilton-st, near Myrtle-av.

Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 139 Broadway.

ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to the large and costly stock of first-class Rosewood, Oak, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor, Hall, Dining-room and Boudoir Furniture, the stock of

"BURNS & BROTHER,"
At No. 453 Broadway,

which he will sell at auction at the warerooms, through the medium of A. C. TUTTLE, THIS DAY (Wednesday) and THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock, to close the estate. The stock is warranted of the best quality, and will be sold WITHOUT RESERVATION OR LIMIT.

JAMES BURNS,
Assignee of Burns & Brother.

WM. B. WESCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND PIANO.

The undersigned will sell on THURSDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent rosewood furniture, &c., contained in the five-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th av., all of which is in perfect order, and will be sold positively and peremptorily, without reserve. The Parlors, Dining-Room, Chambers and Nursery are elegantly furnished, including three splendid parlor suites in brocade, piano-forte, centre-tables etageres, &c. Parties who wish first-class furniture will have an opportunity of examining it before the sale by catalogue, as but an imperfect description can be given in an advertisement. Sale positive—rain or shine.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE, PEREMPTORY and attractive sale of French and English China, rich cut and engraved glassware, &c., at the store of MR. EBENEZER COLLAMORE,

No. 403 Broadway, below Canal-st., the proprietor being about to relinquish the business.

WILLS & ELLSWORTH

will sell on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire stock in store comprising a large and elegant assortment of the best quality of French and English dining, dessert and tea sets, Parian and bisque statuary rich decorated vases cut and engraved glassware, white porcelain and English stone china, &c. with a large assortment of useful and ornamental articles, the whole to be sold without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday, 11th inst. when the stock can be examined. The sale will be continued until the whole is disposed of.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

OIL-PAINTINGS TAKEN OFF IN CONSEQUENCE OF REMOVAL.—The brilliant collection of oil-paintings now in grand display at No. 491 Broadway, and among which may be found landscapes and scenery, exhibiting extraordinary perfection; fruits that rival nature, historical and figure pieces, all of which are suitably finished and decorated gold-leaf frames, will be sold at auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. The collection comprises a variety of over 200 subjects. Sale commences each evening at 7½ o'clock.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, No. 1 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Will be sold WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock all the stock remaining unsold and goods uncalled for at previous sales, in store No. 683 Broadway, consisting of gold watches, diamonds, ear and finger rings, fine gold brooches, bracelets, sterling silver plated ware, &c.; all of which is of the finest quality, having been selected with great care.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, cherry and other fruit-trees, THIS DAY, at No. 102 Maiden lane, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Also, 300 pots plants, consisting of roses, camelias, cactuses, orange, acacia, dahlias, pinks, geraniums, verbenas, &c., &c., from W. Wilson's, Astoria, L. I.

J. D. HOLBROOK.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime fresh goods adapted to City or country trade.

BROADWAY LEASE AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six years' unexpired lease of the five-story stone store No. 534 Broadway. Possession can be had by 25th April.

## HELP WANTED.

A COOK WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, (one hour's ride from the City on the New-Haven railroad) to cook, wash and iron for a small family; must be a good cook, bread baker, washer and ironer. None but Protestants and those having good references need apply. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock at No. 77 Cedar-st., room No. 9.

A COOK TO GO 12 MILES IN THE COUNTRY, to make butter, and a girl to do waiting and chamberwork. They must understand their business thoroughly, and have good City references. None others need apply. Inquire at Room No. 26 Brevoort House between 9 and 10 o'clock Friday morning. Irish need not apply.

WANTED—TO HIRE—A WOMAN TO DO THE cooking, washing and ironing for a small family; also, a nurse to take charge of two small children; Protestant for nurse preferred. None need apply who cannot give the best of references. Address W., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A THOROughly competent waitress: also, a chambermaid and laundress: none but those with the best of references and willing to go to the country, need apply at No. 20 East 23d-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock this day (Wednesday.)

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE INTO the country, a young woman to do general housework for a small family: one that can come well recommended as a capable and tidy servant, may address (with reference and wages expected) A. H. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, AT No. 35 East 30th-st., two neat, tidy girls, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. None but those having the best of recommendations from their last place need apply.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A confectionery store: one accustomed either to the baking or confectionery line, and willing to do good hand, with good City reference, can apply at 19 Union square.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL FANCY AND DRY goods store, a young lady who perfectly understands the business; no other need apply. Call at No. 265 Grand-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as child's nurse: good City references required. Apply at No. 13 East 22d-st., between 9 and 12 A. M., and 6 and 7 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer. Also, a Protestant chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 311 5th-av., corner 33d-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COOK, who can also wash and iron; must come with good recommendations. Apply at No. 83 West 9th st., in the morning before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE COOKING AND washing in a small family; good testimonials required. Apply at No. 367 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND IN A fancy store. Apply at No. 338 8th-av.

A WILLING AND OBLIGING SERVANT may obtain a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing for a small family, at No. 183 West 31st-st., near 8th-av. Must be well recommended for neatness. Salary liberal, to a worthy girl. No Irish need apply.

TWO WOMEN WANTED.—ONE TO COOK, wash and iron, and one as chambermaid and waitress; the latter must assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 54 West 21st-st. Protestants preferred.

TO BRUGGISTS.—WANTED—TO PLACE A lad, 14 years old, with a respectable druggist, to learn the business. A proper person can have him until he becomes of age. Address E. W. W., Box No. 1,332 Post-office.

## PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—IF MRS. L. F. DOES NOT COME AND see about the horse that was left in charge of C. L. SMITH on board Steamer "Enoch Dean," last July, he will be sold immediately to pay for his keeping.

FLUSHING, April 10, 1860.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 131 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as nurse or seamstress; can give good City reference from her last place; would have no objection to go to the country for the season. Call for two days at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen in a private family; one as first-class laundress, and the other as first class waitress; have lived in the best of families and have excellent reference; prefer to go together; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 129 West 31st-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS English nurse, a Protestant; is perfectly qualified to take the entire care of a baby from its birth, or two young children; is a good seamstress; is highly recommended by the first families in the City. Apply, personally, at No. 843 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing of laundress; has the best reference from her last employer, where she has lived five years. Call at No 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement. Can be seen for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamerwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; understands her business. Best of City references from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 131 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would do plain sewing; has the best of City references from her last place; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; thoroughly understands her business—meats, game, pastry and jellies; has no objection to go with a family into the country for the Summer; good City references. Apply at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., over the grocery, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; has been four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 101 

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Case of Frank Sanborn in the Senate.

### Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, on Negro Colonization.

### Debate on the Kansas Admission Bill in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 10.

HON. JOHN SLIDELL IN THE FIELD.

It is suspected by the knowing ones that Senator JOHN SLIDELL has not abandoned his hopes of being the Charleston nominee—despite the damage received by him in the report of Senator TOOMBS on the Houmas fraud. SLIDELL'S plan of operations is to have HUNTER, BRECKINRIDGE and JOE LANE successively killed off in the struggle of pitting these against Judge DOUGLAS; and then—the Convention becoming disgusted with these contentions and slaughters—the South, it is thought, can be rallied unanimously on the Louisiana Senator. New-York is to be united on SLIDELL through the influence of BUCHANAN, and Mr. DICKEY has hopes of also being made useful in this contest. Mr. S. F. BUTTERWORTH, moreover, pledges "his delegation," and on the whole the plot is thought to look well by the parties interested.

CALIFORNIA MAIL SERVICE.

Senator GWIN, from the Post-office Committee, reported to-day the following bill: "To provide for the transportation of mails between St. Joseph, Mo., and Placerville, California, within twenty days."

*Be it enacted*, &c., that the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract for the convey ance of mails within twenty days time from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, California, provided the service can be obtained semi-weekly at a compensation not to exceed $462,000 *per annum*, and tri-weekly, if the Postmaster General shall order such additional service, at a compensation not to exceed $600,000 *per annum*, and daily not to exceed $80,000; the service to expire on September 15, 1864, and the contractors to supply Denver City and Great Salt Lake City, and other intermediate offices with the entire mail weekly, without additional compensation; and provided further, that the contractors shall convey on each trip within the specified time, the newspapers, and all mail matter delivered by the agents of the Department, written or printed, upon which postage is paid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That should contractors performing service upon routes Nos. 8,911 and 12,601, be willing to accept new service on said routes under the provisions of this act, it shall be discretionary with the Postmaster-General, in view of their ability to perform the service, to amend their contracts to conform to the same without advertisement for proposals. And in the event of failure to make such arrangements with contractors aforesaid, or either of them, then the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract with other responsible parties who will give good security for the faithful perfoemance of their contracts, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3.—*And be it further enacted*, That the cost of the service authorized in this act, and that being performed under the act of the 3d of March, 1859, shall be paid by the Treasury upon a certificate of service from the Post-office Department; and the postage on through letters to and from California, Oregon and Washington Territory, shall be ten cents, and newspapers double the present price.

This bill is unanimously reported, and will pass the Senate without doubt. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 10.

It is understood that some of the Republican Senators are to have a conference this week, in order to consider an amendment prepared by Senator SIMMONS to the commercial clause of the Mexican treaty. As the treaty now stands, it would in the matter of importations confer on France, England, Belgium, and other nations, great advantages as to this country, because by our existing treaties with them they could claim all the benefits extended to "the most favored nations," among which Mexico would be included; and also give them advantages equal to our own in Mexico at our expense. This is the interpretation given to the clause by one of the Senators. The object of the amendment of Mr. SIMMONS is to secure for ourselves exclusively the advantages to commerce and domestic products. This, it is supposed can be accomplished, in which event the other clause of the treaty will become comparatively unobjectionable to several of those Senators who are opposed to the treaty in its original form. This movement is regarded as indicative of an improvement in the prospects of a ratification of the treaty. There is reason to believe that the parties directly interested will acquiesce in such an amendment.

Land sales are to take place in Michigan in July and August, of alternate sections, under the railroad act of 1856, the minimum price of which is $2 50 per acre, together with the lands heretofore unoffered, embracing an area of 1,680,000 acres.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 10.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he wished to present a memorial of F. P. SANBORN, setting forth a gross attempt at kidnapping by certain persons who pretended to act under the authority of the Senate of the United States. He sets forth that on the evening of the 3d of April, certain persons who had been lounging about his house, fraudulently induced him to come to the door, when they seized him, handcuffed him, and undertook to convey him to a carriage, but by the courageous interposition of a refined lady, the neighbors were aroused, and finally the village was aroused by the ringing of a bell. At length that great friend of the oppressed in our country, a writ of *habeas corpus*, arrived on the ground, and by the intervention of that writ he was taken from the custody of the kidnappers, and the next day a hearing was had before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and Chief-Justice SHAW, representing a full Bench, without undertaking to pass upon the question of jurisdiction of the Senate, went on to declare that the authority delegated by the Senate to the Sergeant-at-Arms could not be delegated to another; therefore, all the proceedings were void, and the prisoner was discharged. Now, it seems to me that this is inconspicuous, both as to the person to whom it was directed and from the place where it was made. It was directed against Mr. SANBORN, a quiet citizen engaged in the instruction of youth, a scholar of excellent attainments and of perfect purity, and beloved by all his friends and neighbors. It was attempted at Concord, where another seizure was once attempted, which began that Revolutionary contest which ended in independence. I submit that a person like Mr. SANBORN having suffered this outrage by persons claiming to act by authority of the Senate, has a right to redress from this body. I submit still further that this body owes something to its character, and ought to wash its hands of such an act. I hope this memorial may be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he should object to the reference of this memorial. He presumed the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts was drawn mostly from the contents of the paper. He knew nothing about those contents, but he did know something of the facts, so far as the Senate was concerned. This man SANBORN was assumed to be in correspondence with the man who was lately hung, the murderer at Harper's Ferry. He was in correspondence either with that man or some of his associates. The correspondence was found among BROWN'S effects or papers. This fact was brought to the knowledge of the Committee of this body. This man was summoned in the usual manner to appear before the Senate and give whatever information might be in his power, connected with this matter. He wrote a letter to the Chairman, acknowledging the summons, protesting he had no intention to be disrespectful, but giving some reasons why he could not come.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said that he said this He was endangered if he came here.

Mr. MASON said he believed that was it, that he feared some personal violence, but it resulted in a refusal to attend, and at the instance of the Committee a warrant was issued to arrest him and bring him here as a contumacious witness. The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent to Boston with directions, if he could not find the witness, to depute his authority to the Marshal of the United States or his deputies. The authority in this case was deputed to one of the Deputy Marshals, so far the facts agree; but it appears from subsequent correspondence with the Marshal and the District-Attorney of the United States at Boston, that the writ was served on this man, and that he resisted the officers and refused to attend them. It was not until they found it was impossible to take him under the warrant that they used force. He was afterward, as I am informed, rescued by a mob in this town of Concord, and after he was taken from the possession of the officers the writ of *habeas corpus* was served, and upon trial in Boston he was discharged by the judges of the Supreme Court on the legal and narrow ground, without making inquiry into the authority for making the arrest, that the Sergeant-at-Arms could not depute his authority.

Mr. MASON thought the memorial had better be laid on the table.

Mr. SUMNER reluctantly consented, with the understanding that it should be called up when the process was returned.

The memorial was laid on the table.

The bill to amend the act for the admission of Oregon, so as to extend the period in which Oregon could locate certain grants of land, was taken up and passed.

The Homestead bill was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said he wished to refer to the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. CHESNUT,) who said that we ought to study the laws of nature and of experience. I believe it is the duty, and the highest duty of the statesman, to study the laws of nature, and to legislate in accordance therewith. I do not subscribe to the doctrine of the great Senator from Massachusetts, that we should not reenact the law of God, and that it is useless for us in legislation to consult the laws of nature and make our enactments in accordance therewith. But the application which the honorable Senator made to the races of mankind, denying as he did the equality of the human race, or that equality which was declared in 1776. I desire to submit what I believe to be the true understanding of this question. I do not believe that our ancestors intended to declare that in the high temperate latitudes, and on the same soil, and side by side, the negro was both mentally, physically and morally the equal of the white man, or the descendants of the Caucasian race, nor do I believe they intended to declare that the white man in the tropics side by side with the negro morally or physically, is the equal of the negroes, the children of the tropics. Aye, Sir, let us study the laws of nature. What are the laws which God has stamped upon us all in this universe? It is that the white man cannot live in the tropics and maintain his supremacy and superiority. He has tried and always failed. Such has been the experience of the world, and such is the law of nature. The white man has never yet invaded Africa, and under its burning suns and tropical regions attempted to establish his supremacy over the negro race. Why, Sir? Because the laws of nature are stronger than man, and he must yield to that rule which nature has ordained and established. The history of the world has shown this. The white men of the greatest Emperor of modern times undertook to maintain supremacy in St. Domingo, over the colored race, but failed. The Spanish race, which undertook to assert her supremacy in the tropics, has become effete. In the tropics the children of the Sun will become superior to the white man physically at least, and if physically inferior, your supremacy cannot be sustained. Now, what did our forefathers mean? I do not suppose they meant all men had equal powers under all circumstances. The declaration they made was an equality of rights, not of powers. I think it means that one man has just as much right to himself and wife and children as any other man has. If one is stronger than another it by no means follows that he has a right to sell or enslave the weaker one. I know it has been said on this floor that our forefathers did not intend to refer to the men of Africa in the Declaration of Independence, but how any man can make that statement and read the original draft, I am at a loss to know; for in the same instrument, in the handwriting of Mr. JEFFERSON, is contained this language, in denouncing the King of Great Britain: "He has waged a cruel war against human nature itself, and violated the sacred rights of liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, made them captive, and thus carried Slavery to another hemisphere. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel Powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain, determined to keep open a market where "men should be bought and sold," &c. The word "men," here inserted by Mr. JEFFERSON, was printed in capital letters for the purpose of giving double emphasis to what he said, that the children of Africa were "men." We were reminded also by the honorable Senator to study the Scriptures, but if I read them aright they declare that God gave dominion to man over the earth, the sea and the air, but not over his fellow man. What natural right have I, because I am white and educated, to hold another man in Slavery because he is black and ignorant. There is no law of nature, and it does not exist by any law of nature, but only by State law. Mr. DOOLITTLE then pointed out the desolating effect of slave culture. Within sight of the capital, in the county in which WASHINGTON had his estates, land had been reduced from fertility to poverty. The population declined, and the very church in which WASHINGTON worshipped had fallen into decay, and become an asylum for cows.

Mr. MASON said the Senator had been poaching on his manor. Land in Fairfax County had become impoverished by the culture of tobacco; the population, however, had largely increased. As to the church, he regarded it with filial reverence. His ancestors had worshipped there, and it had been put in good repair, and it was now used as a place of worship. The decline of the fabric resulted from the influx of sectarians, who had got the advantage. He would take occasion to say that when he was in New-England, he visited Plymouth, and found a wilderness, where they hunted bears and wolves.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the neighborhood of Plymouth had always been barren and uncultivated. He had pointed out that lands in Virginia, once rich and cultivated, had been impoverished by slave culture. He would ask the Senator from South Carolina if that was not the effect of slave labor?

Mr. CHESNUT, (Dem.,) replied that in all new countries they went on new lands in preference to reclaiming the old: but in the older States this is not the case. He knew in South Carolina of old lands producing more than they did twenty years ago. Agriculture was advancing in South Carolina as much as in any State in the Union. Slave labor did not impoverish the soil. The very part in the Declaration of Independence, referred to by the Senator from Wisconsin, was stricken out by the framers.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he intended to show what ADAMS, JEFFERSON and FRANKLIN meant. The clause was stricken out in compliance with the representatives of South Carolina and Georgia, who wished to continue the Slave trade. He had no desire to reduce the Gulf States to the condition of San Domingo, but did maintain that if the negroes could be colonized in some congenial climate, they could live out of a state of slavery, and attain to a state of considerable civilization. He pointed out Liberia as a successful experiment, and read from the debates in Parliament to show that the condition of the West Indies was not as deplorable as represented. Mr. DOOLITTLE then advocated the Homestead bill. In the course of his remarks he said:

I do not find myself placed in the position of the Senator from Missouri. The people of Wisconsin are almost entirely unanimous in favor of this bill. It is not for myself alone, or for the Republican Party, but for the entire people of the State that I can sustain the measure as it came from the House of Representatives, and sustain it heartily, with all my judgment and all my understanding. I can support it because it is a measure to fund the title of the land in individuals upon the actual possession and cultivation, because it establishes each homestead sufficient in size for a single family only, as God originally created Society, because it does not build up large landed estates to be worked either by tenants or by slaves, because it procures actual settlement, and not absenteeism; happy homes filled with brave sons and blooming daughters, well-tilled fields and gardens instead of broad uncultivated wastes in the hands of grasping speculators—in a single word, this bill regards man more than money. It makes no invidious distinctions between our brethren of the Old World. Just as if there could be any possible difference where a man happened to be born. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," is the language of the New Testament. We have land enough and to spare, bread enough and to spare, is the language of this bill, not only for our own States, but for the children of all Christendom, to come and enjoy without money and without price. All we ask is your sworn allegiance to this country. We hold this vast domain not for ourselves, but for all generations. I submit that this bill, if followed, as I hope it will be, by another enactment which shall withhold from public sale all land until it shall have been open for a long time to the action of this bill, will be a measure to make peace between all the Indian tribes, for it will make the settlements on our border more compact, and they will be so strong in self-defence as to put an end to all Indian depredation, and to all pretext for Indian wars. I sustain this measure because it may be made more efficient than all others as a Pacific railroad measure, at least on the Northern or central route. If you will but pass this bill, and direct a survey upon these routes, preserving alternate sections, it will attract on these lines armies of emigration across the continent, planting, as they go, homes for freemen and their wives and little ones, peaceful in their progress, but more majestic and powerful than the great army of NAPOLEON. Throw forward these columns of emigration and civilization, and they will demand and will have the great engine of material and modern civilization—the railway. You will develope by this policy on those lines a series of independent States, binding forever in fraternal embrace the Atlantic and Pacific coast. You will also thus overwhelm Mormonism and wipe it out more efficiently than by any other means. Let men go there with their wives and children, and rear homes and firesides all through Utah, and you will put an end to the blighting and cancerous curse that now rests on that Territory. I could sustain this measure also, because its operation will postpone for centuries, if not forever, all serious conflict between capital and labor in the older Free States, for while it withdraws the surplus population, it will create a greater abundance of the means of subsistence. I support this measure because it will enable the non-slaveholding white men in the Slave States to escape from the crushing burden of that system whose best advocates on this floor boast that there can be no conflict of labor and capital there, simply for the reason that capital is the absolute master of labor, is its captive, and though well fed, yet it is an absolute slave.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) said that capital was not the master of "white labor."

Mr. DOOLITTLE explained. He did not say that it was. He referred to the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. HUNTER.)

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.)—If the Senator refers to me, I never said that capital owned white labor. I said the master owned the slave, and there could be no contest, for the master represented both capital and labor.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I never said the Senator said so. I support this measure because, while opening our Territories to free white men, it will, in my opinion, prevent the Africanization through the introduction of Negro Slavery, and thus secure what I believe God intended that the temperate regions shall become, the permanent homes of the Caucasian races. I support it because I believe it will bring on the final settlement of this whole negro question, by opening our Territories to free white men, and by treaty arrangements with our neighbors, who occupy the tropics, we may induce them to open equally wide their beautiful Territories to the children of the tropics, the descendants of Africa, who are best adapted to dwell within them, and to cultivate and develop them. It seems to me we may by example and treaty induce them to do this. These questions of opening and settling the territories of this Continent are questions of empire, and for all generations, and should be controlled by enlarged views, by the laws of nature, of geography and climate, of zones and races. They should be met in the spirit of Christian philanthropy and exalted patriotism. They are not only questions affecting all the native and foreign-born Caucasian race, but also the destiny of the colored race. The ultimate destiny of the Indian race is already a matter of history, but the ultimate destiny of the negro race on this Continent, a question that lies deeper and goes beyond the Slavery question, is one of the greatest problems which has ever been presented to the American statesman. It is a question which meets us every day, and which is wrapped up with and involved in the destiny of this great Government. The climax is coming and is pressing us harder and harder for its ultimate decision. The time is coming when the American statesman must meet this question and look it squarely in the face. There are three possible solutions of this question. One is that of Northern fanaticism, the other that of Southern fanaticism, and the third, and only practical and wise solution, is that which was proposed by the greatest and wisest of our ancestors early in the history of this Republic. The first looks to an unconditional emancipation of four million of slaves by force, if necessary, to remain upon a footing of equality in all respects, side by side with the white race, and upon the same soil. This may be called the John Brown solution. The second, which I understand to be the solution of Southern fanaticism, looks to the acquisition of Cuba, all central and tropical America, reopening the African Slave-trade with Africa, as well as with the old slave-producing States in the United States, and of planting Slavery all over that region, for the double purpose of planting Slavery there and of extending it all over that country until it shakes hands with Brazil, but also, it seems to me, of bringing into this Union millions on millions of mixed races, for the purpose of counterbalancing the growing power of the great Caucasian races in the North and West. The third solution is that which was proposed by JEFFERSON, and concurred in and sustained by WASHINGTON, MADISON, MONROE, CLAY and JACKSON, which looks to the time when the colonization and deportation of the emancipated race shall take place hand in hand—*pari passu*—with their ultimate emancipation. That by the voluntary action of the States and individuals, they shall go to some place under some climate congenial to their constitution, and adapted to their best development where they could work out their own future.

Mr. MASON wanted to know how this deportation was to be effected.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought if we managed the Central American States kindly they would themselves open lands to negro settlements.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said that gentlemen on the other side need not trouble themselves with the solution of the Slavery question, for it was already solved. Slavery was always to stand as it now stood, and was to advance with the destinies of the South. It was a matter of indifference what people North thought on the subject.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he did not intend to discuss the subject in an offensive manner, nor to discuss its existence in the States. He spoke with reference to its extension in territories.

Mr. HAMMOND said the South would not consent to be restricted as to her expansion. He asked if all the States had not an equal right in the territories?

Mr. DOOLITTLE replied that a citizen of South Carolina and a citizen of Wisconsin could enter a Territory on a position of equality.

Mr. HAMMOND asked if both ought not to be allowed to take their property there.

Mr. DOOLITTLE replied at length, contending that slaves were only property under the laws of the States where it existed, like a corporated company, which was regulated by State laws.

A colloquial debate ensued.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) inquired what question was before the Senate?

The Chair replied the Homestead bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that playful remarks should not divert him from a reply. In conclusion, he said the Homestead bill measure was for empire and for all generations.

Mr. MASON said the Senator was right in calling this a measure of empire. It was a proposition populating free territories by emigrant aid societies. The intent and design of the bill was to add a great engine of political power to get the Republican Party in possession of the Government. The end of this usage of this bill would be then to operate on Slavery in the States. This policy had been fairly and honorably stated by the Senator, and was a measure to obtain political power to operate against Slavery.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked if the Senator was not in favor of populating the Tropics with free negroes of the United States.

Mr. MASON said he could not conceive a greater curse to the white man or to the free negro than to send the latter there. Slavery only elevates them.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that free negroes in Massachusetts were, in intelligence and character, but little behind the white people. They could read and write and attended schools, but there was a prejudice which weighed against them. He believed the free negroes of the North and South had made marked progress in a few years.

The Senate, without taking any action on the bill, adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 10.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) a member of the Committee on Judiciary, read his argument in support of the President's protest. He denied that the House has unlimited power to initiate or carry out an investigation of any kind, according to its mere will and pleasure. If so, this would not be consistent with the great principle of law everywhere recognized where the rights of individuals are concerned, and as a consequence the adoption of the resolution in relation to the President was in violation of this great principle of law. He refers to the powers of the Select Committee as extraordinary and inquisitorial, when not a particle of evidence against the President had been placed before the house. In conclusion, he says the positions taken by the President are right, and the protest made by him has a solid foundation in the provisions of the Constitution and those great principles which underlie every system of law established for the administration of justice.

Mr. BICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) moved that twenty thousand copies of the report be printed. The propriety of this was referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. HICKMAN, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till Monday next.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) called up the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. He did not desire to discuss the question, and therefore simply confined himself to the statement of facts, saying that this was the third bill which had been introduced for the admission of Kansas into the Union—the first having passed the house in July, 1856, but failed in the Senate. She had a voting population of 17,000 a year ago, which is a greater vote than in two-thirds the Congressional districts of the Union. From all he could learn Kansas now has a population of from 110,000 to 113 000.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) spoke of the binding power of the English Compromise, which the people of Kansas had disregarded and violated. Besides the Wyandotte Constitution infracts the treaty stipulation by including 800,000 acres of the Cherokee land within the boundary.

Mr. GROW inquired whether the same boundaries were not prescribed in the Lecompton Constitution, for which the gentleman voted.

Mr. CLARK said he voted for the Lecompton Constitution, but he did not know at the time of the existence of the treaty stipulations which secure those lands to Indians free of State control.

Mr. GROW showed that the bill under consideration excepted out of the boundaries such lands until the Indians signify their wish to be included in the State.

Mr. CLARK—You ought to have said these lands should form no part of the State.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked Mr. CLARK whether he did not vote for the admission of Oregon.

Mr. CLARK replied that he did, and stated his reasons for doing so, adding that Oregon was a loyal people and sought not to subvert the Government, and did not come here clothed in the garb of defiance, like Kansas.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) intended to vote for the bill, considering that by doing so he would be acting in the spirit of the English Compromise. The leading feature was the number of people. This requirement had been substantially complied with.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) pointed to the fact that the English Compromise requires that the census shall be duly and legally taken. It has been ascertained that Kansas has only about 60,000, not 93,000, as required by the Federal ratio for representation in the House.

Mr. PENDLETON repeated that the main fact to be determined was the population of Kansas. The method of ascertaining was secondary only. In December, 1858, the President recommended that an appropriation be made for taking this very census, yet the Committee of Ways and Means paid no regard to it. The Senate Committee on Finance proposed such an appropriation, but the Senate voted it out in the face of the declaration of a Democratic Senator from Ohio that it would be considered a waiver as to that part of the English compromise, which requires the census to be taken. He said that according to the best information Kansas has a population of 110,000, and maintained that all the Indian rights were preserved under the provisions of this bill.

Mr. PARROTT, the Delegate from Kansas, said that although the Lecompton Constitution was characterized as a fraud, it was tendered to Kansas as an organic law; and when this was striken down, there sprung from it a mean and false contrivance called the English Compromise. It was entitled, "An Act to admit Kansas into the Union," when everybody knew that it was intended to keep Kansas out of the Union. The people want to come in with her honor untarnished and unsoiled—not only as a confederate, but a coequal. The people of Kansas did not succumb to the restrictive provision. He thought it came with singular facility from the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. CLARK,) to charge the people of Kansas with lawlessness and disorder. The judgment of history is recorded that there were repeated raids of ruffians and cut-throats from Missouri, and who kindled the flames which afterwards spread with such fury all over the land.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said the disturbances were instigated by the Emigrant Aid Society.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) explained that that Society was simply a business organization. It never paid the expenses of any one to Kansas or a dollar for the purchase of arms, and was amenable to the Courts.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) asked whether the Society did not originate with politicians in Washington.

Mr. THAYER replied that he framed the Charter of that Company. He was a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts at the time. If the Kansas bill has not passed, he would have applied it to some other part of the country. If there was anything previous to the formation of the Company, it was the Blue Lodge of Missouri, the members of which said that Yankees should not go there if bayonets and rifles could keep them out. The Emigrant Aid Society sent thither only peaceable and friendly men.

Mr. PARROTT, resuming, said it was false and slanderous that the people of Kansas ever resisted the laws of the country, and were revolutionary either in history or their present attitude.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri—Have not your people resisted the laws?

Mr. PARROTT replied—God forbid that he should deny that the people resisted the execution of the Territorial law. This constituted one of the chief glories of that people. He recognized no law save that which originates with the people. The laws evaded by his constituents were not the will of the people legally expressed, but the expression of a Missouri mob, clothed with the forms of law; and they were a fraud, and calculated to promote and encourage fraud, and were only executed with the aid of the Federal bayonets sent there, and stimulated, as such scoundrels were, by Federal patronage, one striving to outdo the other by rascality. In conclusion, he stated the reasons why Kansas should be admitted. He spoke of her population as sufficient, and defended her generally from all aspersions.

Mr. GROW said he should ask a vote to-morrow.

Adjourned.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

### THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

INCREASE IN THE INSTITUTIONS—EXTENSION OF THE IDIOT ASYLUM—PROGRESS OF THE ISLAND HOSPITAL.

The weekly report from the Institutions to the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, yesterday, showed that the number of inmates remaining April 7 was 7,670—a decrease of 151, as compared with the report for the previous week.

A communication was received from Dr. Sanger, stating that the Inspectors of the Rainsford Island Hospital Massachusetts, intend visiting the institutions under the Board of Governors, and asking that they receive the hospitalities of the islands. The communication was referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital. The visitors will arrive in the City to-day, and they propose to remain here one week.

A communication was received from parties offering to heat the new Island Hospital, for ten years, for the sum of the difference between what it would cost by their plan and the cost for heating heretofore. The communication was referred to the Committee to report.

A communication was received reporting the escape of Wm. Hardy from Blackwell's Island, a few days ago. He was taken up in a boat by his friends, and landed on Long Island.

A bill from the New-York Gas Light Co., amounting to $269 50, for three months, for lighting the City Prison, was ordered to be paid.

The Committee having in charge the proposed enlargement of the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island, reported in relation to the report of the Architect, that it would not be safe to raise the walls to 32 feet in height, upon the present 8-inch walls, and recommended that the walls be rebuilt 12 inches in thickness.

Governor SMITH opposed taking down the present walls, believing that they are strong enough to bear all the weight designed for them. He believed that the proposed alteration had not been dictated by the architect or the Committee, but by contractors.

A communication was read from the architect, stating that the present walls are very poor, and unfit to sustain the proposed enlargement.

Governor OLIVER claimed that the Committee had acted purely with a view to doing what was right, and in accordance with the opinion of the architect.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY thought Governor SMITH should withdraw his insinuation, as there was no foundation for it. The Committee had reported in favor of having the walls rebuilt, because they believed the building would be unsafe, and because if improved the building would be dry and healthy for the children who are obliged to live in it.

Governor SMITH disclaimed any intention to reflect upon the Committee or the architect. What he did mean to say was, that the proposition to rebuild originated with the contractor. The new work (to put it on the old walls) was to be twelve inches, and that, he believed, would strengthen the old walls. He was in favor of going on with the work in accordance with the original plan.

Governor DUGRO had examined the walls when they were naked, and was satisfied that they were not fit to have the improvement carried up on them.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY said that if the building were his own private property, he would prefer rebuilding, to expending $4,500 upon the old building, which is damp and which is not strong enough to sustain the proposed enlargement.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY moved that the subject be laid on the table, and that Governor SMITH be appointed a Committee to investigate as to whether any fraud had been committed. After some further discussion Governor PINCKNEY withdrew his motion.

Governor BRUENINGHAUSEN moved to lay the subject on the table for two weeks, in order to give time for further examination. Lost.

Governor SMITH moved to adhere to the original contract. Lost.

The question was then put on the adoption of the report of the Committee, and it was carried by a vote of 6 to 2.

The bids for the plumbing work on the Island Hospital, were received. There were eight bids, ranging from $6,300 to $13 000. Downey & Fitch were the lowest bidders, and, on motion of Governor DUGRO, the contract was awarded to them, provided they give satisfactory security; and an Inspector was appointed to superintend the work at a salary not exceeding $200.

Gov. DUGRO moved to take up the proposals for heating the Island Hospital, and give the contract to the bidder offering to do the work for the lowest amount—$16,300.

Gov. B. F. PINCKNEY opposed making the contract—first, because, as it was yet undecided whether the present members of the Board would continue to manage the Department, or whether a new Commission should take their places he was opposed to making so large a contract at this time. Secondly, he believed the plan proposed entirely inadequate to the work. But as he did not care to debate the question at length, at so late an hour, he moved that its further consideration be postponed until the next meeting of the Board. Carried. The Board then adjourned.

### Easter Elections.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The annual election of Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church took place yesterday. Unusual interest was manifested in this election, in consequence of an independent ticket having been put in the field by the Corporators—who comprise owners and lessees of pews, and communicants of one year's standing—in opposition to the regular ticket nominated by the Vestrymen. The precise grounds of this opposition it was difficult to discover at the scene of the election, as each party told a different story, and every man of each party seemed more anxious to secure a vote than to give a reason for the faith that was in him. As near as could be ascertained, however, the parties are at variance on several points. But the origin of the difficulty appears to have been the action of the Rector, Dr. BERRIAN, in appointing to the post of Assistant-Rector, Rev. MORGAN L. DIX, a young man who, whatever his merit, which is said to be great, was not entitled, in the opinion of many of the corporators, to be thus promoted over the heads of his seniors. Mr. DIX is the son of Hon. JOHN A. DIX, Ex-Senator of New-York, who is one of the present Vestrymen, but whose name was omitted from the opposition ticket. Another ground of opposition was stated to be a proposed change in the policy of the Church, advocated by several of last year's Vestrymen, by which the stipends heretofore granted to poor Churches and the annuities awarded to the families of deceased clergymen, were to be cut off. It was also argued that the practice which has heretofore prevailed, of allowing the Vestrymen to nominate their successors, while the Corporators contented themselves with merely informing their votes, the ticket thus nominated, should be broken up. These reasons, together with others, evidently of a personal nature, combined to make the election a very exciting one, and gave the vestibule of Trinity Church the appearance of a more worldly polling place. At the closing of the polls it was announced that the whole number of votes polled was 240, nearly 100 more than were ever cast before. On canvassing the votes, it was found that the regular, or Vestrymen's ticket, was elected by about 180 majority, or nearly four to one. Most of the names on the opposition ticket, however, were the same as those on the regular ticket,—the only exceptions being, that on the opposition ticket the name of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER was substituted for JOHN A. DIX, GEO C MORGAN for GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN, ABRAHAM H. LIVINGSTON for NELSON JARVIS, and WM P. LEE for SAMUEL DAVIS. The following is the ticket elected:

*Church Wardens*—William E. Dunscomb, Robert Haysloop.

*Vestrymen*—Henry Youngs, Alexander L. McDonald, Gulian C. Verplanck, George Templeton Strong, Samuel T. Skidmore, William H. Falls, John A. Dix, Cyrus Curtiss, Abel T. Anderson, Frederick Pentz, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Joseph Delafield, Abraham B. Sands, Francis R. Tillou, John H. ——, wife, John J. Cisco, Alexander W. Bradford, Nelson Jarvis, Samuel Davis, Jas. G. King.

### ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

The election in this Church, yesterday, resulted in the success of the following ticket:

*Wardens*—Lyman Denison, Edward M. Willett.

*Vestrymen*—Evert A. Duyckinck, Geo. C. Collins, R. C. Halce, Elihu L. Mix, Fulton Cutting, Geo. D. H. Gillespie, C. A. Berrian, Jno Tappan.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE C. CAMPBELL.—We regret to announce the death, by drowning, while on his way from New-York to this country, of Mr. GEO. CAMPBELL, son of the Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, the veteran editor of the *British Standard*. Mr. GEORGE CAMPBELL was a young gentleman of the most frank and genial manners, and none could know him without feeling the warmest friendship and affection towards him. Mr. CAMPBELL had, from his boyhood, wished to make the sea his profession, and, at length accomplishing his desire, perished (after three or four voyages) while performing his duties as an officer on the bark *Native*, during the late heavy gales in the Atlantic. The deceased, however, while "every inch a sailor," shared in the literary tastes of his family, and we believe we are guilty of no betrayal of confidence when we state that an able and interesting volume of Australian adventures, lately published by the Messrs. ROUTLEDGE, was from the hand of the brave young fellow who has left us.—*London Weekly Mail.*

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.—Officer COYLE, of the First Precinct Police, at an early hour yesterday morning, discovered a man carrying a bundle on Fulton-street, under circumstances which excited his suspicions. He approached the man, who, upon seeing the officer, dropped his bundle, and succeeded in escaping. In the bar was found a quantity of tools, which had just been stolen from the store of E. C. WOOD, No. 40 Fulton-street.

MERCANTILE UNION.—The second regular meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening in the Polytechnic Institute. There was a respectable attendance, and an address was delivered by LEVI WELLS HART. Subject—"Business Life in the Reciprocal Relations of Employers and Employes." The Society is represented to be in a flourishing condition.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Rev. Dr. LITTJOHN, who has been called to this Church, on Sunday preached his farewell sermon to his late congregation,—that of St. Paul's Church in New-Haven. His text was from the 4th chapter of Ephesians at the 11th verse: "And he gave some apostles; and some prophets; and some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers."

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Brooklyn Horticultural Society commences its annual Exhibition, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the Athenæum. The rooms will be open on Thursday and Friday, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—A servant girl, employed in a family on Bedford-avenue, was arrested yesterday, on suspicion of being the accomplice of a burglar who recently robbed the house of her employer. She was committed for examination.

LAUNCH.—The schooner *Patridge* will be launched at about 10 o'clock this morning, from the yard of SMEADLEY & LENNOX, foot of Court-street. She is 70 tons burden.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 13, 26 27, 31, 33, 35, 35, 37, 39, 40, 43, 44, 65, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55. The Equity Calendar will be called in this Court on Monday, the 23d inst. Demurrers will be held first, afterwards motions for foreclosures.

## Slavery in New-Mexico.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS IN THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

A long letter, signed by S. B. WATROUS, is published in the St. Louis *Democrat*, describing the scenes which occurred in the Territorial Legislature of New-Mexico on the introduction of the bill to repeal the Slavery law. Mr. WATROUS, who witnessed the affair, writes as follows:

"Judge KEITHLEY, the Speaker of the House, introduced a bill for the repeal of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature for the protection of property in slaves in this Territory; upon which a member from Santa Fé County moved that the bill be rejected. Judge KEITHLEY then made a speech in favor of the bill, in which he was ably supported by Messrs. GARCIA and CURTLER, of Loocorro County. The vote was then taken upon the motion; the House refused to reject the bill, which was laid upon the table for a second reading, and the House adjourned until the following day. In the meantime, the news spread like wildfire all over Santa Fé, and the members were summoned in hot haste. The following morning, on entering the House, the Speaker was handed a copy of the proceedings of a Committee appointed by the members of the House, the substance of which was, *that they could never consent to have any person preside over them who could dare to introduce so Anti-Democratic a bill* before such a high-toned National Democratic House of Representatives; and in pursuance of instructions received at the caucus held the previous night, Mr. CURTLER *introduced a resolution declaring the Speaker's Chair vacant*; and after considerable delay in excusing members from voting, the resolution was carried in the affirmative. Mr. CURTLER was elected to the vacant seat, and immediately qualified as Speaker of the House. This was the identical Mr. CURTLER who made a strong speech the day previous in support of the very bill for the introduction of which Judge KEITHLEY was ousted from the Chair, and thus the traitor received the reward of his treachery.

The object of this measure was to induce a belief abroad that the people of New-Mexico are favorable to Slavery, when nothing is farther from the truth, as they know nothing about it. Even many members of the present Legislature were not aware of the existence of this law until the present effort was made for its repeal. It will doubtless excite surprise that a handful of office-holders and office-seekers should be able to humbug a whole people, and keep them in ignorance of matters of such vital importance to them, when it suits their private interests to do so; but to those who are aware of the actual state of things here, it is the simplest thing imaginable."

The following steamers are announced to take visitors to the Char

# Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1860.


## ADDITIONAL BY THE NIAGARA.

## Our Transatlantic Correspondence.

### AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

**The Annexation Question—Central Italy—A High Tide—M. de Lamartine—American Society—Miscellaneous.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, March 22, 1860.

The French people, now that justice is done in Italy, and the long looked-for annexation has taken place, manifest just the least bit of jealousy to see Piedmont gradually absorbing State after State, and taking rank almost as a first-class Power, while France, which did the work, is to content herself with Savoy and Nice. And even this thin slice of comfort the obstinate Lord NORMANBY, and still more obstinate Mr. KINGLAKE, refuse to give her without a struggle.

What a singular termination this war—commenced for an idea—has had! The Austrians were to be driven out of Lombardy and Venetia, and their influence destroyed in the Duchies. For this work France only demanded the applause of the world; territorial aggrandizement had no part in the programme. Instead of this, Venetia still remains under Austria, the Duchies and even the Romagna have been annexed to Piedmont, a fatal blow has been struck at the temporal power of the Pope, and France, on the well-grounded pretext that it had not anticipated so great an augmentation of the power of Piedmont, demands, as a security against that power, the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

The journal which commenced at Paris the agitation of the subject of annexation of these two Provinces, and which has the most constantly kept it before the people,—the *Patrie*—after exhausting all other arguments in favor of its policy, has fallen upon two which none other than the journal which discovered a crocodile in the Seine could have found. The first is, that the Savoyards, from time immemorial, when they have accomplished a great day's work, or lifted an extraordinary weight, are gratified by their comrades with this stupendous compliment: "Why, you are as strong as a Frenchman!" The other is that when a Savoyard grows exultant over any subject, he is in the habit of exclaiming: "There is but one God and one France!" After that, who will say that Savoy ought not to be annexed to France?

But the *Patrie* has had its recompense. The deputation sent by Savoy and Nice to beg NAPOLEON to accept their allegiance and the Government of the two provinces, in going yesterday to the Tuileries, passed by the office of the *Patrie*, and there delivered at M. DELAMARRE, the editor-in-chief, a speech of thanks. To-day this paper looks important and self-sufficient; M. DELAMARRE appears in double-leaded small pica; the type has had an extra dash of ley, and its columns are, for once, readable without a microscope.

(Let me add in parenthesis, while on this subject, that I lately met a subscriber to the NEW-YORK TIMES, an elderly gentleman, a member of the French Institute, who declared his intention of discontinuing the subscription because the type were too small, and he could not read them without fatiguing his eyes. Who could have supposed that a gentleman habituated all his life to the sooty faces of the French journals, would have found fatigue for his eyes over the clean pages of the NEW-YORK TIMES? "*Il faut avoir l'œil Americain pour lire vos journaux*," he said. Is it possible that this very common expression in France—"to have the American eye"—comes from the predilection of the American journals for "minion and "nonpareil?")

You have seen how ingeniously the Venetians and Neapolitans manage to express their political faith through tri-colored costumes, bouquets, and other devices. The last invention of the kind belongs to the vegetable venders of Naples, and consists in placing radishes, turnips and parsley side by side, so as to unite the red, white and green of the Sardinian flag, three colors that represent to the Neapolitan police, sedition, revolution and demagoguism, and which are therefore inadmissible in that well regulated and order-loving community.

Fifty thousand people—to use a figure of speech—daily surround the door of the Paris Observatory, demanding the head of M. BABINET! Fifty thousand people, who went to Havre and Cherbourg to see the greatest tide of the present century, on the faith of the famous Professor, and returned minus two hundred francs and the tide, but with a terrible *grippe* instead! M. BABINET was not yet forgotten for his prediction that the comet of four years ago was to destroy the globe—not exactly because of any regret that the prediction was not fulfilled, but because he was mistaken in promising a grand show that was not realized. Now the prophetic star of M. BABINET is on the wane; he that was the pet of the Parisians is so no longer. The public, however, avil of shows, had magnified this promised tide into something more than phenomenal; the inward flow was to reach the basin of the Tuileries—the reflux was to leave the Channel dry! The famous *ut dièse* which the southwest wind was to give us that day in aid of the sun and moon, was as completely wanting as that of Tamberlik in the "Trovatore." The bosom of the ocean remained as flat as that of many other beautiful objects of nature, and the sea which was once whipped by Xerxes, was to-day hissed by the Parisians.

The friends of M. LAMARTINE have imagined a new method of liquidating the illustrious poet's debts. You will recollect that two appeals were made to the public for subscriptions in aid of this object, one of which brought 200,000 francs, and the other less than nothing—it did not cover the cost of advertising. The estate of Monceau, of which M. LAMARTINE is proprietor, was then offered at public sale at the upset price of 1,125,000 francs, but there were no bidders—not on account of the price, but because there was a dislike to taking from M. LAMARTINE the homestead he had made so many sacrifices to maintain. His friends have now bought or otherwise obtained for him the possession of the copyrights for his lifetime, of all his own books, numbering, with a few unpublished works yet in his own hands, *one hundred and one volumes*. These 101 volumes will be crowded into 40 volumes, and published by M LAMARTINE himself, at the rate of ten volumes a year for four years, and no other person will have the right to publish any of his works. They will be furnished to subscribers at the rate of 320 francs, payable 80 francs annually, on the receipt of the annual installment of 10 volumes. Subscriptions are received by M. LAMARTINE himself at his residence, No. 43, rue de la Ville l'Evêque, Paris.

Madame GEORE SAND has just come to town from her country house, to give the last touches to a five-act drama, destined for one of the large theatres. M. VICTOR HUGO will publish his new romance, *Les Misérables*, just completed, in a new review which the well known publisher, M. HETZEL, is about to establish at Paris. This work of M. HUGO is a series of affecting scenes, intended to bring into relief the sufferings of poverty. After the work of M. HUGO the new review will publish two romances—one from the pen of M. LAMARTINE, the other from that of Madame SAND.

At a sale of of pictures belonging to the heirs of the late M. LENORMANT, Member of the Institute, which took place this week, the celebrated portrait of Madame RECAMIER, by the Baron GERARD, was sold for $3,900! This picture, which was painted about the year 1800, and at a time when this distinguished illustration of the first Empire was in the zenith of her reputation, represents her reclining on a sofa in a more than ultra First-Empire toilet, and it is from this picture that the numerous engravings of Madame RECAMIER are copied. At this sale a view of the Chateau of Arenenberg, a small pencil sketch the size of the hand, made by the present Emperor when he lived at the Chateau with his mother, brought $140, and was bought by a Polish nobleman. The Empreor visited this collection privately before the sale, examined the works in detail, and ordered his agent to buy three of the pictures.

The many friends of M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, in the United States or elsewhere, will learn with pleasure that this gentleman has, at length, obtained the *apogee* of the civil hierarchy in becoming a Senator of the Empire. He is unquestionably the first political economist in France, and will be recollected by his many publications on this subject. He has always shown a lively sympathy for the United States, and was once sent on a mission there, where he learned much of the people and the institutions of the country. M. CHEVALIER is a Member of the Institute; was, until now, a Counsellor of State, and remains charged with the department of political economy on the *Journal des Débats*, Orleanist paper.

The *Revue Européenne*, imperialist monthly, contains in its last number, a lengthy review signed C. DE SAULT, on Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, of New-York. While admitting the impossibility of such an innovation in France, the writer none the less elevates Miss BLACKWELL to the standard of the first of modern heroines. Of the innovation itself the writer is not enthusiastic,—simply, perhaps, because it is an innovation and contrary to continental ideas, where woman is far from that state of emancipation she has reached in England, and especially in America; but he places no bounds to his admiration of the woman who was able to pass through so many trials and embarrassments in order to conquer and establish a new idea in the world.

The death of JULLIEN has naturally made a good deal of talk in the artistic world. During all last Summer and a portion of the Autumn he was confined at Clichy, the prison for debts, and only escaped by a long process, at the end of which he showed to the French authorities that he had never legally renounced his allegiance to France; and was, therefore, still a French citizen. He was thus liberated under the benefit of the bankrupt law, and at once set about organizing a series of mammoth concerts. But the imprisonment and the difficulties encountered in the organization of his concerts were too much for him, and two days before the first concert was to have taken place, the condition of his mind became too apparent to permit any further doubt as to what course ought to be pursued. On that day he entered his house with a large knife in his hand. His niece, a young woman of sixteen, a pupil of DUPREZ, and whom he had adopted as his daughter, was seated at the piano at her studies. "Come here," said JULLIEN, "I am going to make you hear the most marvellous music you ever heard, the grand concert of the angels—I am going to kill you." He was about to execute the menace, when the young girl, with great presence of mind, said to him: "Certainly! but play me first an air on the flageolet, so that I may compare your music with that of the angels!" JULLIEN found the idea excellent, embraced his niece, and went in search of his instrument. The young girl then made her escape, and the madman was seized and carried to a private hospital at Neuilly. I saw JULLIEN a week before this event at a *soirée* at an American house. He brought his wife and niece, and those who knew him remarked a great change—attributing it simply to the vexations depending on the organization of his concerts. As soon as he had seated his family he hurried away, and his wife and niece, uneasy at his conduct, soon after followed him. At the hospital of Neuilly the physicians treated JULLIEN for a cerebral fever; that is to say, with energetic antiphlogistic remedies; and in the prostration which ensued he caught cold and was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, with which he died. He recovered his senses before his death, and was able to converse with his friends rationally.

The *Patrie*, above named, which discovered the crocodile in the Seine, and the two famous reasons for annexing Savoy to France, has made another astounding discovery. The young Prince Imperial, the *Patrie* gravely announces, "*is a man, reads and writes, and rides a horse!*" Listen, ye future subjects of the man who, at four years of age, is already a man and rides a horse! Bow down in anticipation of the coming greatness of your embryo sovereign, who reads and writes, and is a man at four years of age! As long as the *Patrie* lives there is no danger for the Bonaparte dynasty.

But for the Americans and other Protestants fixed at Paris, Lent would have been this year a dull season. Among the most brilliant of the *soirées* of the week, were a costumed ball at Mrs. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED'S, and a series of reunions attendant upon the marriage of Miss COBBEN, of Virginia, to the Marquis of MONTMORT, Member of the *Corps Legislatif*. Another marriage in the Protestant world which excites a good deal of attention, is that of the eldest daughter of Baron HAUSSEMANN, Prefect of the Seine, to M. CHARLES DOLFUSS, a millionaire manufacturer, and also a member of the *Corps Legislatif*.

MALAKOFF.

### AFFAIRS IN ROME.

**The Troubles and Movements in Central Italy—The Austrians Eager to Renew the War—Prospects of a Revolution in the Roman States.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, March 17, 1860.

The elections in Tuscany, as you have learned ere this, are over, and, as was to be expected, the result is unanimous for annexation. The opposite party, it appears, abstained from voting, in order to give color to the charge that the polls were not free to all. The *Giornale di Roma*, day before yesterday, argued that it was impossible the vote should be *perfectly unanimous*, had all parties freely voted; and assuming that the silent faction was prevented by force or fear from expressing its wishes, protests against the acceptation of such an indication of the will of the people.

You will have seen, too, that CAVOUR accepts the offer of Tuscany and the Romagna, and VICTOR EMANUEL will acknowledge openly these faithful subjects, who have so long been shouting *Evviras* to his name, and putting his white cross over their tobacco-shops. No one doubts that this will bring on another war, which will put in jeopardy all that has been gained. I can assure you from personal knowledge, that *the Austrian army eagerly expects another opportunity to march into Lombardy*; and under such a commander as BENEDEK would not be easily forced to the defensive.

It may be that NAPOLEON is opposed to this new position of Sardinia; but he is certainly working in Southern Italy to insure its success. Every one knows that the eight thousand French troops in Rome are all that stand between the Pope and the King of Naples and instant revolution. Well, this barrier will be taken away. I am assured, on the best authority, that the French Ambassador has given notice to the Papal Government of the withdrawal of the French soldiers at no distant day. He adds that he will give further notice before the removal actually takes place; but that the fact is certain, and must be looked forward to Moreover, the French have already received orders *not* to fight for the Pope on the borders against the inhabitants of the revolted Romagna; so the Pontiff is completely open to attack on that side.

It is the general expectation that the French will withdraw soon after Easter—the time which is also set for the recommencement of the war. Suppose, then, that NAPOLEON were to hold himself aloof from the war, but, at the same time, to withdraw his troops from Southern Italy. He would be doing more for Italian Union and Freedom than if he fought a dozen Solferinos and robbed each of its power by a Villafranca.

When the French *do* go, it will be all at once, and suddenly. True, there may be full notice given a month before, but that month will not be consumed in preparation. They are always ready to leave at a day's notice. On one occasion during the war, an offensive message having been sent from the Vatican to Paris, a telegraphic answer arrived late in the evening, that the Imperial forces would leave Rome at 8 o'clock the next morning! At the time appointed everything was in readiness, but the Pope, thoroughly frightened, had spent the night in telegraphic deprecation; and at the last moment an order arrived postponing, for twelve hours, the evacuation. At the end of the twelve hours it was again put off twelve hours, after which it was laid on the table indefinitely.

I think it is not difficult to see what would follow such a departure of the troops. The Papal soldiers have received orders *not* to resist an uprising of the people. That this is wisely conceived on the part of the Government must appear, when we consider that the great body of the Pontifical troops are more likely to join in a rebellion than to put it down. Besides, even were they all loyal, they are not strong enough to master the hordes of the *Trastevere* and *Monté*. Any opposition on their part, therefore, would only result in bloodshed on both sides, and more terrible defeat, in the end, to the Government.

But, by yielding without a blow, the Pope throws himself upon the sympathies of Catholic Christendom, as a meek martyr, despoiled by wicked men. Not that he would remain in the Vatican, to be stoned like Stephen, or personally maltreated;—oh, no! he would undoubtedly fly from Rome, as would the cardinals and friars with him. This they themselves have said. What a purging that would be!

But whither? Some say Naples; but Naples would not long be safe after Rome had risen. True, the Pope has private possessions in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; but they are not large enough for his 21,415 monks: and he must go somewhere, processionally, and in style. Spain has offered him a retreat; but Spain is not a convenient *point d'appui*. Germany is not to be thought of. France only remains. What a spectacle that will be, (and it is by no means unlikely)—the Pope placing himself under NAPOLEON'S direct protection! These are hardly empty speculations. Easter draws near; the war, if it begins, will bring all these questions to speedy decision; and the poor old Holy Father is even now obliged to look them in the face.

On the day of the elections in Tuscany and Emilia, the troops were all under arms in Rome, and paced the streets continually, awaiting some expression of popular feeling. Of course, no such expression was forthcoming. The public delights in postponing its performances. Grim silence, therefore, on Monday and Tuesday. Wednesday night, however, somebody must have been busy; for on Thursday morning, (the Ides of March,) thousands of placards were found posted throughout the city, voting "For the annexation." Placards, and not daggers, are the weapons of modern conspiracy; and the old gentleman who sits in all that is left of the seat of the CÆSARS, may find these Ides as fatal to his power as though the Brutus of to-day were a poignard (instead of a bill) sticker!

The restriction on smoking has been removed, and the people have adopted other means of showing their union and power. For instance, next Monday there will be a grand "*Walk*" out at the Porta Pia—where the opposition Carnival was held. All the world is expected to be there. The authorities are at their wits' ends to know what to do about these "*walks*." The citizens merely come together, as if by spontaneous impulse, in some street, walk quietly up and down a couple of hours, and then go home. There is no excuse for making particular arrests, and it is impossible to take so many into custody at once. Barring up one street would only drive them into another. So they "walk," as resistlessly as ghosts.

Our American artists have, many of them, preferred to take up their residence in Florence; but a goodly number still remain here. Mr. PAGE packed up, yesterday, for transportation to London, his last two pictures, "Venus" and "Moses." The Venus is but a repetition of the one which he sent to America, not long ago. The picture meets with no great appreciation from artists in Rome, and it is probable that Mr. PAGE'S theory will find new opposition in England.

The "Moses" is a very striking picture. Aaron and Hur are holding up the hands of the weary prophet, (who bears a strong resemblance to Mr. P. himself,) and looking with eagerness down into the valley below, to perceive the effect of the supernatural aid. The battle, of which only a few scattered figures are indicated, is not very vigorous. One would much rather read it in the faces of Aaron and Hur, than try to decipher the aimless legs and arms of the left-hand lower corner. The sun is setting and the full moon rising. The effect of the mist in the valley, through which a ribbon-like river glides, and the glow of sunset upon the cliffs beyond, are perhaps the best things in the painting. The masses of brilliant coloring, in the way of robes, are, according to the artist, necessary to the full effect; but I should not think he would be satisfied to call forth such praise as I heard from a lady, who only said, "What a lovely blue."

R. W. R.

### AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

**Anecdote of the Rifle Movement—History of a Patriotic Hungarian—Government Action—The Paper Duty—Miscellaneous.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, March 23, 1860.

I must tell you a good thing about the riflemen. A short time ago, on a dark, rainy evening, a policeman observed a mysterious fire burning by the water-side, on the muddy banks of the Thames, near Battersea. He approached it, and discovered an individual boiling a pot over a heap of sticks which he had succeeded in igniting. To his surprise the "party" was in uniform, and was armed with rifle and bayonet. He had also a blanket and haversack. "What are you doing here?" quoth Dogberry. "I am only bivouacking," was the reply. "I do it to harden myself," added the respondent, with a proud air of conscious merit. Sad to relate, the obtuse and unpatriotic "peeler" took this practical volunteer into custody, and basely and ignorantly locked him up all night, which was a different species of hardening from that which he intended. Does not this show the spirit which is beginning to animate this country on the eve of the peaceful dawn of the Napoleonic millennium?

I have just received a letter from Col. TURR, GARIBALDI'S right arm and aid-de-camp, inclosing his photograph as he sat with shattered arm bound up; for his right arm was sacrificed to the cause of Italian independence, in one of the latest battles fought. TURR'S history is a romance. He is a Hungarian, and was in the service of Austria. When the war of independence broke out, he joined the ranks of his own countrymen, an honorable and patriotic deserter from the army of the oppressor. He entered the British service during the Russian war, with a general feeling against despotism, and revenge against Cossack intervention to put down the newly-acquired liberties of Hungary. He was employed by the British Government to purchase horses for them, and in the pursuance of his duties, which were most energetically and efficiently discharged, he was taken into custody by the Austrians at Bucharest, while dining at a public table in a hotel. That very morning he had held friendly intercourse, while trying horses for purchase, with the self-same party of Austrian officers, one o some of whom denounced and arrested him. For fifteen weeks Col. TURR languished in a damp, cold dungeon, expecting every moment to be hanged. And hanged he would have been, for all that England's ministers cared, had not the English Press taken up the subject in a generous strain of indignation and resentment. The *Morning Advertiser* was the first that protested, and all joined in the cry of shame, save, to their shame be it said, one or two "base exceptions." At last, the Ministry were compelled to interfere. Tory and Liberal newspapers were alike in arms to prevent this national stain. Prose and poetry raised a storm of furious rebuke. At length TURR was released, as it was said, in special compliment to Queen VICTORIA, whose uniform he wore, and in whose service his life was freely periled. The gallant young soldier and patriot came to England to thank, not the Queen and Government, but the writers who saved him. He then spent all his money and devoted all his time and energy in the cause of the Circassians, from whose Prince, SEFER BEY, he bore a touching address to the British people, which the London *Times* refused to insert even as an advertisement. That newspaper then sought to assist in the destruction of Circassian independence. Was this paid by a cart-load of roubles, or by the hospitality of PALMERSTON? A Committee was formed in London, which included Viscount Raynham, M. P.; James Wylde M. P.; the geographer. Capt. Bell, of the *Vixen*; the barristers Beale and Birkbeck, George Leverson, &c., &c., and of which ALFRED B. RICHARDS was Hon. Sec. In vain did they represent to the Foreign Office the atrocious violation of Articles X. and XI. of the Treaty of Paris, by which the Black Sea was neutralized, and its waters interdicted to the flags of war of all nations. Lord CLARENDON only telegraphed to St. Petersburgh for instructions. British merchants were advised not to trade on the East Coast of the Black Sea, until Russia had completed her arrangements—*i. e.*, conquered the Circassians. An armed Russian expedition under Gen. PHILIPSON, or some such name, destroyed and burnt the towns and factories of the Circassians on the east coast of the Black Sea, under circumstances rivaling in sanguinary atrocity the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope. This is history and truth; yet, when SCHAMYL was taken prisoner, the London *Times* pretended to howl over the subjugation of the Caucasus. Poor TURR, who never recovered from his incarceration within the dripping walls of the Austrian cell, broke a blood-vessel, and was obliged to seek the milder climate of Turkey, after struggling between life and death. His friends in London heard that he was confined to his bed, and dying near Constantinople. Suddenly, when he had ceased even to be able to write *in propriâ personâ* the late war broke out, and the emaciated hand that could not wield a pen grasped a sword, and one of the London Committee received a letter from TURR, dated from Genoa, saying, "I am about to join my chief, GARIBALDI, and within ten days you may expect a letter dated from Milan"—and in ten days he was there. Then the London newspapers, and among them the *Times*, recorded his dashing exploits, and bow a small band, in the advance, made this or that *reconnoissance*. At last TURR was shot through the arm, and the tender care of an Italian lady was lavished on the wounded hero, who so narrowly escaped the gallows when in the British service. Add to this, that TURR would not avail himself of the opportunity of a wealthy marriage with a beautiful young girl in England, on the principle that an impoverished exile owed a higher duty to his country, and that he only wished to die on the battlefield of liberty. Imagine his youth, fine figure and handsome face, and I think your readers will admit that there is something nobler, better, more worth living and dying for, than the "almighty dollar," or Manchester scheme of existence, and that Miss PORTER'S once popular fiction of *Thaddeus of Warsaw* has received some illustration in this brief narrative of true events in the history of a patriotic Hungarian in these matter-of-fact days.

I think that I was not far wrong in my view of Spanish aggression in Morocco. Depend upon it, the Spaniards are determined to be masters, if possible, of the triangle formed by Ceuta, Tangiers and Tetuan, and they will not be satisfied without it.

Never was such a row about rags, and the paper-making controversy has scarcely yet simmered down to pulp. The advocates of the treaty at any price declare that French paper cannot compete with us, and that if it did French rags would rise to a level in price with English. What do the Paris *chiffoniers* say? For my part, in one sense, I should rejoice to shut out the filthy commodity of rags from our shores. The English paper manufacturers may depend upon it, that, if their interests *can* be abandoned, they will. They must take as their motto the famous name by which the "Army and Navy Club" was known, to wit: the "Rag and Famish." *Apropos* of clubs, this is a rambling sort of letter, and I must tell you a story about the Reform Club here, which I think may make your most saturnine reader smile. The Reform Club, of course, includes a great number of men of advanced political principles. Now even the illustrious Fox was not a man of the very highest social worth. It may, therefore, be easily understood that the Reform Club is not particular, so long as a man is of value to the cause, what his antecedents, character and banking account may be. There are queer fellows in that Club, I can assure you, and its membership is not a pass-Word of gentility. One day—so runs the story, a member, probably an Irish one, rushed in a state of excitement to the porter of the Club, and stated that he had lost a fifty-pound note! The porter received the intelligence with subdued politeness, but with scant emotion. He listened to the tale, noted the particulars, said that the note should be searched for, and a notice put in the hall, and then slightly coughed, as he returned to his avocations. A day or two after the member entered the club. It was now the porter's turn to exhibit excitement. He rushed towards the member. "Here is your fifty-pound note, Sir," he cried, "I found it this morning. Here it is. We didn't none of us think you had lost it, Sir," he added, in a tone of hurried agitation, "and you may thank your stars as none of them 'ere members found it, for if they had, you would certainly have never seen anything of it again." I do not vouch for the truth of this. I am not credulous. I am not sure that so large a sum ever was lost there, save it might be at cards, (they play billiards on Sunday in that club;) but this I will say, that if not a true, it is a good story—*se non e vero e ben trovato*.

And this brings me to the Italians and their cause. Central Italy will have VICTOR EMANUEL, and NAPOLEON will have Savoy: these are fixed facts. The ballot is lost here, on the annual motion of Mr. H. BERKLEY, by a large majority; but the ballot as performed in France will do the business of the hurdy-gurdies. The political ballet will be danced by picturesque mountaineers, as well as the French ballot exhibited, and at the end of the *pas d'annexation*, the mountain sylph will fall, in an enchanting attitude, into the open arms of NAPOLEON, principal male dancer, from the *Theatre Impérial* and *Cirque Olympique*, Paris. It is thought that he of the Sardines has an understanding with him of the Zouaves—that double-faced Janus, whose temple-door is ever on the jar, if not open.

I have just seen "A Letter to the Shareholders of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company," wherein the prospects and position of the Galway line are much lauded. The general meeting of shareholders is fixed for the 28th of this month.

The Anglo-Luso Brazilian line is not quite yet established on so firm a basis. What Liverpool would be to Galway, Southampton seeks to be to Milford Haven, where the vessels of this line run. There is an effort made to substitute Southampton for Milford Haven, as the port of departure. Nor has South Wales, strange to say, as yet backed an undertaking fraught with such beneficial results to that country. Should this line be removed, the port of Milford will be thrown back 50 years. The stupid Welsh landowners in the neighborhood will not invest a trifle to have the value of their land increased a hundred fold. There is no harbor in Great Britain with such natural advantages as Milford. The late Government was anxious to develop these, but the present men shelved the matter—possibly in deference to NAPOLEON, lest they should be accused of wishing to rival Cherbourg. Milford Haven, or rather Pembroke Docks, properly defended, is the only port in this country perfectly unassailable from the sea, even with WHITWORTH'S guns. There are a fox-hunter, an earl and a parson in the vicinity, who hold a great deal of land. The first hates railways, the second is a fossil obstruction in the way of all improvement, and the third says he has only a life interest in his vast property, policy which has constantly inspired both the sets and the language of the Emperor, *we had, nevertheless, to consider the prejudicial effect which new arrangements in Italy might be capable of inflicting on our own interests.*

It is impossible to dispute the fact that the formation of a considerable State, possessing both slopes of the Alps, is an event of the highest gravity with regard to the security of our frontiers. The geographical situation of Sardinia acquires an importance which it could not have when that kingdom hardly counted four million souls, and in some sort, held by a greater number of conventions to be neutral to the Peninsula. With a development which must nearly triple its population and its material resources, *the possession of all the passes of the Alps would permit it, in the case of its alliances ever making it our adversary, to open access to our territory to a foreign army, or by its own forces to disturb the security of an important part of the empire, by intercepting our principal line of military and commercial communication.* To demand guarantees against an eventuality, of which the occurrence, however distant we may suppose it to be, does not diminish the peril, is simply to obey the most legitimate considerations and the most ordinary courses of international polity, which never at any period has assumed gratitude and sentiment as the one basis of the relations of States.

Besides, are these guarantees calculated to give umbrage to any power? Are they not, on the contrary, in the conditions of a just balancing of strength, and above all indicated by the nature of things which has placed our system of defence at the foot of the western slope of the Alps? At divers periods of history for the last two centuries, especially when there was a question of settling the eventual succession to the throne of Spain, and later, when the succession of Austria was in question, combinations have been discussed which extended the possessions of Piedmont in Italy, and gave her sometimes Lombardy, sometimes other contiguous territories.

In such views, assuredly less vast than that which is now before us, the annexation of Savoy and of the county of Nice has always been considered by several of the principal Powers of Europe as a compensation necessary for France.

Confident that my thoughts cannot allow of false interpretations, I experience no embarrassment in quoting a precedent of more recent date. May it not be permitted to seek a lesson from the history of our century without evoking irritating remembrances which the present generation repudiate? I will, therefore, call to mind that at a moment when Europe was little disposed to use forbearance with regard to France, it recognized on the Alps the necessities of our geographical situation, and unanimously thought it equitable to leave to us a portion of the territory which has now become much more indispensable to our security. It was only under the impression of the events of the following year that that clause was annulled. The Emperor, on ascending the throne, spontaneously declared that he accepted, as the rule of his relations with Europe, the respect of treaties concluded by preceding governments, and this is a principle of conduct to which his Majesty will always make it a law to remain faithful. But it is impossible not to recognize the exceptional character of the circumstances which determine us to demand that a modification should now be effected in the delimitation of the frontier lastly traced between France and Sardinia. The result of the war has been to bring about, by the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont, a first change in the territorial circumscriptions of Italy; the annexation of other states to this kingdom constitutes a new change, of which the consequences have for us especial gravity, and it is no way an abandonment of the respect accorded on all occasions by the government of the Emperor to existing treaties, to demand that they should not, in reality, be altered to our detriment.

In a communication which is addressed before all things to the good faith of the cabinets of Europe, and which proves that which animates the Government of the Emperor, ought I hesitate to say that, in restoring Savoy to Piedmont, it was wished to constitute that country guardian of the Alps, so that it should hold the passes into France open? However annoying that situation was, we loyally resigned ourselves to it during half a century; still more, we even accepted it after a campaign in Italy, which would easily have furnished us the occasion of changing it; but ought we to admit that the conditions which we have scrupulously respected, so as to import no trouble into our international relations, should be aggravated? And can Europe, on its side, think it just that, in addition to the weight with which they already bore upon us, should be added that of a State of which the force will have trebled in the course of one year? In inviting the modification of the treaties on this point, we in some sort confine ourselves to asking that one of their stipulations may not acquire, beyond even the wish of the powers which subscribed them, a bearing more grave and a sense more disadvantageous. I hasten to add that the Government of the Emperor does not wish to obtain the guarantees which it demands except from the free consent of the King of Sardinia and of the populations. The cession which will be made will, therefore, remain exempt from all violence as from all constraint. Our firm intention, moreover, is to arrange it, as far as the territories of Savoy, subject to an eventual neutralization are concerned, so as not to injure any acquired right and not to affect any legitimate interest. In accordance with our requirements, (*convenances,*) and with the will of the King of Sardinia, and without contravention of the general interests of Europe, the cession of Savoy and the county of Nice to France raises no questions incompatible with the best established and the most rigorous rules of public law. If the character, the language, and the customs of the populations destined to be united to France, assure us that that cession is not contrary to their feelings; if we reflect that the configuration of the locality has intermixed their commercial and their political interests with their own; if we say, lastly, that the Alps constitute the barrier which must eternally separate Italy from France, we may confine ourselves to conclude from this that the new frontier to be established between Piedmont and ourselves finds its sanction in the force of circumstances. *It is not in the name of the idea of nationality, it is not as a natural frontier, that we prosecute the adjunction of Savoy and Nice to our territory; it is solely as a guarantee, and under circumstances such that the mind cannot conceive that they should reproduce themselves anywhere else.* In one word, strangers to all views of aggrandizement, still more so to all ideas of conquest, our sole object is to obtain, in the name of the principles of public law, that treaties shall not be rendered for us more onerous in a point in which they had been framed in dispositions which time, I hope, has contributed to efface, and that, as a security against the dangers which the development of Piedmont may bring upon us in the future, our frontiers should be fixed, by means of an understanding with the King of Sardinia, in accordance with the necessities of the common defence.

The Government of the Emperor, full of confidence in the weight of the considerations which it could put forward, has entered into negotiations with the Cabinet of Turin on the subject of this important question. You know in what terms we opened this correspondence.

You are equally acquainted with the answer, and you have seen that, receiving the observations which we have put forward, the Sardinian Government has shown itself disposed, at the price of voluntary sacrifice, to accept their consequence. I flatter myself that the reasons of necessity and right which determine our conduct will be fully appreciated by the British Government, seeing the sentiments of equity which inspire it, and the friendly spirit which directs its relations with France. It will understand that, seeking guarantees so legitimate, we should enter into arrangements with Sardinia to settle the necessary acts and dispositions. By circumstances most frequently independent of their will, Governments have not always succeeded in founding their combinations on bases uniting the conditions of a true stability, which indeed are no others than those of justice enlightened by a healthy intelligence of reciprocal interests; and it is thus that acts intended to secure peace have sometimes only had for result the sowing, in the political system, of fresh seeds of difficulty and complication. The combination of which such just and such powerful motives now authorise us to desire the realization is, on the contrary, so conformable to the general interest that it is necessarily required, we are confidently persuaded, to make part of any system wisely conceived and drawn up with foresight. It finds, therefore, its legitimacy in the absence of all clashing with the well-understood observance of Europe, and also in the requirements of our own situation. We flatter ourselves that the question will be thus regarded by the Court of England.

I beg you to read and to leave a copy of this dispatch with the Principal Secretary of State of her Britannic Majesty. Receive, &c.

(Signed) THOUVENEL.

### The Protest of Switzerland.

M. THOUVENEL TO M. TILLOS, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT BERNE.

PARIS, March 17, 1860.

SIR: M. KERN has transmitted to me the note, of which I have the honor to send you a copy here-

## Character of Louis Napoleon.

*From the London Saturday Review.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON is neither so bad nor so able as is currently supposed. "It is his fate," said one who knew him well, "to be always misconceived. People used to think him a *cretin*, and now they think him a god." As we turn over page after page of his writings, we are compelled to admit that he has ideas and aspirations which are, to a certain extent, reflected in his policy. True, the ideas are often wrong-headed, while the policy is dyed deeply with self-interest and a low kind of expediency; but he is not a vulgar tyrant of the old-world type. With regard to his intellect, the *mot d'énigme* was hit on by a statesman who served him before the *coup d'état*, who speaking lately of the sudden turns of his policy, observed, "Il ne sait pas la différence etre rêver et penser." He carries out his projects with great prudence and coolness; but he devises them in the spirit of an enthusiast. Hence arise strange contradictions. The fire and the water meet, and the whole vanishes in vapor. It was thus that his dream of Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic melted away in front of that grim Quadrilateral. It was thus that his design of raising Hungary in rebellion, and avenging on Austria the wrongs which she had inflicted on his uncle, disappeared before the shadow of a coming Coalition. LOUIS NAPOLEON is a sufficiciently acute man to have foreseen both the difficulties of the Lombardo-Venetian campaign and the possible complications which might have resulted from an insurrection on the Danube; but his imagination was powerfully affected by the picture which it called up, and reason was silent till he was face to face with possible disaster.

No one has ever called him bloodthirsty. He does not even appear to be vindictive. The expressions which he makes use of in his works with regard to his enemies are not particularly strong. He has always shown marked civility to those who were kind to him in his exile. Even amongst people who habitually spoke of him as *fourbe* and *coquin*, we have always heard him described as a man who would rather do anybody a good turn than a bad one. He appears to have been really affected by the carnage of Solferino, as well as awed by the tremendous magnitude of the conflict. It is impossible not to sympathize more with him than with the legitimate and hereditary oppressors of mankind—with the Hapsburgs or the Bourbons.

Amidst a whole nation of talkers, LOUIS NAPOLEON is silent. Conscious of his inability to cope in argument with many even of those about him, he listens quietly to what they have to say, and follows in the end his own intuitive decision. This power of holding his tongue has done him very good service. It deepened the impression of his stupidity, which threw his adversaries off their guard; and, now that his reputation for ability is gained, he seems to the vulgar—

A statesman of consummate mind
Solving an ancient problem—

at times when it is no disparagement to his merits to say that he only "*fait le mouton qui rêve*."

Again, he has that first and most important requisite for success—he has convictions. He entered France after his long exile, not only with a keen eye to his own interest, but with a ready-made budget of opinions on every subject. The ideas of those amongst whom he found himself were a thousand times more sane, but then they were not held with the same undoubting firmness of belief. What gives Mr. BRIGHT the power which he has in our own House of Commons? Is he really so much superior in intellect to the men who sneer in silence at his fervid half-truths? We venture to think not; but then, in the midst of a sceptical generation which is but too apt to believe that "there is nothing new, and there is nothing true, and it don't signify," he clings to his narrow creed with a zeal worthy of the catacombs. Open the published writings of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and lay them side by side with those of any one of the personages who were conspicuous when the Revolution of 1848 burst upon Europe. Is this the political philosopher who was to eclipse DE TOCQUEVILLE? Is this the declaimer who was to silence MONTALEMBERT? Is this the statesman before whom the wisdom of GUIZOT was to be turned into foolishness?

### FRANCE AND SAVOY.

**Exposition of the Reasons for the Annexation.**

The *Moniteur* publishes the following dispatch, which, with merely the necessary changes of address, has been sent as a circular to the Ministers of France at the Courts of all the great Powers:

M. DE THOUVENEL TO COUNT DE PERSIGNY.

PARIS, March 13, 1860.

MONSIEUR LE COMTE: The Emperor, in his speech to the great bodies of the State on the opening of the Legislative Session, expressed his ideas in the provision of of a considerable territorial alteration on the other side of the Alps, and announced the intention of submitting to the wisdom and equity of Europe a question which is not raised by the ambition of France, but in a manner put by the very events themselves. His Majesty has considered that the moment has come to fulfill this engagement, and I hasten, in conformity with his orders, to empower you to communicate our explanations to the Cabinet of London.

Solemn acts, freely adhered to, on the termination of a campaign fortunate for our arms, have established in the most irrefragable manner that we had not for object any territorial aggrandizement when circumstances forced us to intervene in the affairs of Italy. If the Imperial Government has been enabled to foresee, in hypotheses, from which disinterested-

with, and the object of which, as you will see, is to protest in the name of his Government against the annexation to France of those districts of Savoy contingently submitted to neutrality in virtue of the treaties of 1815.

This step could not fail to give the greatest surprise to the Government of the Emperor. His Majesty has afforded to Switzerland, on many occasions, proofs of his interest and friendship which might have decided the Federal Council to place confidence in the justice of France. It has preferred to protest. I cannot, therefore, abstain from replying to the communication which it has forwarded to us. Is this protest founded in right? Is it founded in fact? Such are the questions which it behooves us to examine and to solve, in order to appreciate the character and value of the resolution taken by the Helvetic Government.

In principle, sovereignty implies essentially the right of alienation. A sovereign may, whatever be the motives that actuate him, cede the whole or a part of his states, and none would be justified in opposing either measure, unless there should result from it any disturbance of the balance or distribution of power in Europe. *His Majesty, the King of Sardinia, is therefore free, according to his prerogatives, to renounce the possession of Savoy in favor of France.* This first point cannot be disputed, and is not capable, in strict right, of becoming the object of any doubt, or of raising any legal difficulty.

In fact, however, the exercise of sovereign right in a matter of cession may, by international stipulations, be made subservient to conventional restrictions; and it is thus that the Federal Council thinks it its duty to found, on a convention of 1564, and on the treaties of 1815, the allegation that Sardinia cannot divest itself of Savoy without renouncing its engagements.

The question consequently narrows itself to the inquiry in what degree the Sardinian Government is bound by the acts to which I have just referred.

The Covention of 1564, exclusively agreed to between the Seigneurs of Berne and the Duke of Savoy, had for its object an allotment and boundaries which subsequent events have frequently modified without any protest on the part of Switzerland. She relied on a situation and upon contingencies which have no analogy with an actual state of possession. She finds herself, therefore, barred by the force of the circumstances themselves; and so true was this, that no mention of the matter was made in the acts of 1815, where care was, nevertheless, taken to recall previous Conventions still existing, or maintained in vigor, and especially that of 1754. There remain, then, the treaties of Vienna. What do they stipulate? and how have the Plenipotentiaries happened to be agreed upon the clauses which concern the eventual neutralization of a portion of Savoy? It is necessary, in order to define precisely the character and scope of these clauses, to recall here the negotiations to which they gave rise. Switzerland at the Congress of Vienna, solicited, as essential to the defence of her southern frontier, the cession of several territories which were equally claimed by the envoys of the King of Sardinia. The Sardinian plenipotentiaries, after long discussions, adhered to the demand of the Helvetic Confederation—subject, however, to a combination calculated in the interest of Piedmont and originating with themselves. This combination is precisely that which in certain cases has the effect of extending the guarantees of neutrality to the northern part of Savoy. "The undersigned," declared M. DE ST. MARSAN, in his memorandum of the 26th of March, "is authorized to consent, in favor of the Canton of Geneva, to the cession of the territory on the following conditions:

"That the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny shall be included in the neutrality of Switzerland; that the Sardinian troops may retire by the route of the Valais; that the armed troops of no other Power shall either remain in, or pass through these provinces, with the exception of such as the Helvetic Confederation may think proper to station there."

This arrangement, therefore, had for its object to cover a portion of Savoy; and Switzerland, by its acquiescence, obliged herself to secure the execution of it by pledging herself on the one hand to afford a passage to Sardinian troops to return to Piedmont, and on the other, to station, in case of need, Federal troops in the neutralized country. The engagement accepted by the confederation was the equivalent for a territorial cession made to the Canton of Geneva, and the eventual neutralization of Chablais and Faucigny—a guarantee stipulated for the advantage of Sardinia, and the compensation for a sacrifice. This neutralization had not then been originally arranged with a view to the protection of the Swiss frontier, which was sufficiently defended by an impassable barrier—that is to say, the neutrality proclaimed by agreement of the Powers. On the contrary, it was imposed as a charge on Switzerland, which accepted it on onerous conditions.

What foundation, after this, can the Helvetic Confederation have for invoking the acts of 1815 in opposing the cession of Savoy to France? The Council General might pretend that this cession modifying the terms of the contract, it was lawful for them to consider themselves exonerated, with respect to Sardinia, from the obligation of watching over the maintenance of the neutrality of Chablais and Faucigny; but one cannot understand that they should wish to avail themselves of the occasion to contest with Piedmont the right to dispose of this province, and to declare that an attack is made on the guaranteed security of the Confederation.

Does not the situation of Switzerland, so far as it may be gathered from the negotiations, establish the fact that the Council General interposes, without legitimate grounds, in the arrangements which the Governments of the Emperor and the King of Sardinia propose to conclude?

I observe, moreover, Sir, that it is open to us to inquire how far the stipulations of 1815 on this special point conform with the whole of the combinations agreed upon at that period between the Powers who signed the treaties of Vienna to insure the neutrality of the Helvetic Confederation. But that is a question which the Government of the Emperor ought to discuss with those Powers; and I do not hesitate to say that we are disposed to adopt any compromises suggested, whether for the general interest, or especially for the interest of Switzerland.

You will be good enough, Sir, to read this dispatch, and to furnish a copy of it, to the President of the Federal Council. Accept, &c.,

(Signed,) THOUVENEL.

## AUSTRIA.

### The Peculations and Corruptions of the Austrian Government—State of Hungary.

*From the London Daily News.*

PESTH, Friday, March 16, 1860.

It is a well-known axiom that centralization must lead to oppression below, and to corruption above, and still people are always taken aback when they have to taste these baneful fruits of a wrong system. Thus we see now men's minds unsettled, and a general uneasiness spreading far and wide through all classes of society at Vienna, at hearing that gigantic frauds have been discovered in the army administration, and that men of the highest rank and station are implicated in them. Just as in the latter days of LOUIS PHILIPPE, when the Ex-Ministers TESTE and CUBIERES were brought to trial for having received bribes, and the Duke of PRASLIN for wife-murder, France began to doubt the honesty of all the public men connected with the Citizen King, thus the suicide of several officers and officials discloses the rottenness of Austria.

Within one and the same week we hear of the execution of Capt. DORE, at Verona; of the suicide, by hanging of Lieutenant-General Baron ERNATTEN; by poison, of M. NOE VON NORDBERG, Chief-of-the Police; by shooting, of Gen. POINTNER and Col. MARX. Within the same week M. RICHTER, the manager of the Crédit Mobilier, at a salary of £4,000 a year; M. BRAMBILLA, a banker of Trieste; and M. PERUGIO, a rich merchant, were arrested on suspicion of having defrauded the Treasury of millions, together with the abovementioned persons who had executed themselves. All these men stood in an intimate relation with the Court or the highest authorities, and therefore suspicion is rife that even more powerful persons are involved in these transactions.

When Baron BRUCK, the Minister of Finance, issued during the Italian war spurious bonds of the so-called voluntary loan to the extent of one hundred and sixteen millions, and all the Exchanges of Europe unanimously found him guilty of fraud, *Francis Joseph treated the matter as a good joke*, and did not withdraw his confidence from the cunning minister, who had succeeded in swindling such an amount by false pretences out of the pockets of cautious Dutchmen; but he is now mortified to see that his generals and police officers, bankers and merchants, practice similar tricks against his own treasury. He is said to be in an angry mood, and resolved to have all the thieves around him severely punished. He ought to know that centralization has its natural price in corruption, and that this price must be paid somehow. The late Czar NICHOLAS knew this fact well enough, and accepted it for better and for worse; he once openly told Count ADLERSBERG, "There is but one public man in my empire who does not steal." The Count, in the belief that a compliment was intended to him, replied, "May I ask your Majesty who this man is?" and NICHOLAS said, with that well-known stern look, "*I myself.*"

In Hungary the petty annoyances still continue. The guests of Count THEODORE CSAKY, who, when the police had, at Lent time, forbidden a ball as having a political tendency, entertained the guests coming to the festival at his castle, were all brought before the judge, the ladies were fined, and the gentlemen imprisoned for three days. M. ANASTASIE TOMORY, a wealthy gentleman at Pesth, having invited the Hungarian authors and musicians residing in the capital to his country seat to a dinner party; the police forbade him to see his friends in his own house. Such insolence maddens people to fury; and it was, therefore, quite natural that the 15th of March, the anniversary of the Pesth revolution, should have been selected by the students for a grand demonstration in honor of the martyrs of liberty. With crape on their hats, some three hundred young men went to the Roman Catholic church, where they had ordered a mass to be said for those who had fallen in 1849, but they found the gates shut against them. They proceeded to the different cemeteries where the martyrs of 1849 are buried, but everywhere a detachment of police stopped their progress. At the Kerepes Cemetery at last two of the young men were arrested; the others, together with the crowd which had meanwhile assembled, attempted a rescue. The police detachment fired on the crowd and wounded three persons, but were overpowered; two companies of soldiers and some cavalry appeared at this moment, and cleared the streets. We hear that many arrests have taken place this night among the students. We cannot but lament such collisions; though they cannot lead to no serious result, still they show the drift of the public mind. Much more important is the fact that the Calvinist notabilities have assembled in a conference at Debreczin, and resolved to send, on the 20th of April, district meetings at Debreczin and at Misholez, disregarding the prohibitions of the ministry. These religious defiance meetings have a deeper significance than the demonstrations of the students at Pesth.

The subscriptions for the Hungarian Academy, from the 1st of January to the 1st of March, amount to £37,000, and show that even under the pressure of heavy taxation—the direct taxes alone absorbing 33 per cent. of the income of landed estates—the Hungarians find it their duty to uphold an institution which represents nationality and science. Collections are now made for the relief of the Croats suffering from famine, which tend to obliterate even the last remembrance of those national dissensions which characterized the years 1848 and 1849. *All the different races and creeds in Hungary are now completely united.* What the liberality of the Legislature in 1848 was unable to achieve, the common Austrian oppression, which has extinguished even party distinction, has accomplished. Hatred of Austria is now the only feeling pervading the country.

### The Austrian Sale of Hungarian Arms.

*From the London Times.*

PESTH, Wednesday, March 14, 1860.

Great indignation has been caused in this country by the announcement that the Austrian Government is about to sell in England a quantity of all sort of arms taken from the Hungarian people after the revolution of 1848-9. If all these arms had been used in actual warfare against the Government perhaps its right to sell them could not be disputed, though the exercise of it would undoubtedly prove both poverty and meanness; but, in point of fact, the greater part of them are no more the property of the Austrian Government than are the arms in the Tower of London. After the insurrection was quelled, weapons of every kind, even those of mere ornament, were required to be given up, but promises in writing were made that the ornamental ones should be restored. These promises were not kept. The ornamental arms, as well as others, were confiscated, and it is those which form part of the coming sale. As an example of the way in which things were done take this fact, within my own knowledge: A gentleman had a splendid sword, the sheath of which was of gold, decked with diamonds. When the call for arms was made, he stated that he had this sword, and offered to give up the blade, but prayed to be allowed to keep the sheath. "It is a pity to separate them," said an Austrian functionary; "let them go together. You are sure to get them back in a fortnight or ten days, and here is a written acknowledgment for them." Ten years have passed since then, and, in spite of applications innumerable, the gentleman has obtained neither sword nor sheath. Perhaps both will figure at the English sale? I know not whether it is allowable to call such acts as these *stealing*; but, at all events, they are a very peculiar specimen of what the wise call "conveying."

### Speech of the Russian Emperor

The following speech was addressed by the Emperor of Russia, on the 4th ult., to the members of the Committees from the twenty-four Governments of the second convocation:

GENTLEMEN: I begin by renewing the expression of my gratitude to the nobility of the three Governments of Lithuania, who have first set the example, and have labored on the common work.

Then addressing all the members of the committees collectively:

As for you, gentlemen, I will say to you what I have already said to your government-marshals. I shall say to you that a holy work is in hand, and that it closely affects my heart. I am convinced that you also will regard it as a holy work. I have two objects, or rather, I ought to say, I have only one, the good of the country, and I have no doubt you have the same object.

I desire that the improvement of the lot of the peasantry should not be merely nominal, but a reality, and that the transition should be effected peaceably and without a shock.

That cannot be effected without some sacrifices on your part. I wish these sacrifices to be as little onerous to the nobility as possible.

A programme is in existence, drawn up for your labors, which defines your direct duties. You have to answer questions that will be put to you. For the rest, if you find it necessary to add any considerations of your own, you can express them in special memorials that will be examined and laid before me. Act unanimously with the general welfare in view.

I know that absurd rumors have been in circulation. Doubtless, they have reached your ears. It has been said that my confidence in the nobility has been impaired; that is a falsehood and a calumny. Pay no attention to them, and trust in me. From the beginning I addressed myself to the nobility with full confidence; it is with the same confidence I address you now. I depend on your justifying my expectation by your acts.

My Minister of the Interior, and Count PANINE, whom I have created President of the Examining Committee in the place of Gen. ROSTOVTZOFF, are acquainted with my intentions and my views on this question. They will be able to communicate them to you in detail. You must assist us, gentlemen. Therefore, gentlemen, with God's help, set to work.

Turning to Count PANINE, the Emperor added:

Count PANINE, I recommend to you your colleagues in the work. I am convinced they will conscientiously perform their task. Monsieur le Ministre, I beg you to conduct with prudence and reflection this affair to the end proposed; I do not wish it to be procrastinated.

### The Excommunication of the King of Sardinia.

The following letter from Turin, of March 18, appears in the *Presse*:

"Friday last the Episcopal Court of Turin, as likewise all the Episcopal Courts of the Kingdom, *received the text of the excommunication pronounced by Rome*, on account of the annexation of the Romagnas. On Friday evening this document was taken by the grand-vicars of Monsignore FRANSONI (still absent at Lyons) to the Minister of Justice. On Saturday—that is, yesterday—the Council of State, duly informed of it, declared the bull null and void, and prohibited the publication of it, on account of its not having received the royal *exequatur*. It is said that a decree is about to appear to this effect. This rumor, which has been current for the last four-and-twenty hours among the public, does not appear to me to make any impression.

I have been assured that the clergy were previously inclined not to resist the prohibition against the publication of this pontifical document.

### The Death of Mrs. Jamieson.

*From the London Daily News.*

The death of Mrs. JAMIESON is a great loss to the literature of the arts, but a greater still to the many friends of this most exemplary, intelligent, and genial lady. Few of the public knew under what circumstances Mrs. JAMIESON's works were produced—at what cost of ill-remunerated but most conscientious labor—and on what holy and self-sacrificing purposes the proceeds of that labor were employed. For many, many years Mrs. JAMIESON was the almost sole support of her mother and her sisters, and of a sister's child besides. No one ever bore a heavier load of self-imposed obligations, or carried that load more uncomplainingly. She moved under it as if she never felt it. But it was very heavy for all that, and it has broken her down at last. Her almost incessant labor during the latter years of her life, was lightened by an annuity of £100. (in addition to a pension of the same amount,) which annuity she owed to the determined kindness of her friend, Mrs. PROCTOR, (wife of that sweetest of singers and kindliest of men, better known to the world by his *nom de plume* of Barry Cornwall.) who raised the sum required for the purchase of this annuity by her own unaided efforts from among Mrs. JAMIESON's friends, and presented it to the unsuspecting and astonished donee as a birthday gift. It is well that such acts should be known, especially when done so unostentatiously and bravely.

MR. BUCHANAN'S SOCIAL QUALITIES.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, after describing a dinner at the White House,—which seems to be very much like a dinner anywhere else,—thus describes Mr. BUCHANAN himself:

"The cooking is generally French cooking, the wines costly and rare; and you will soon have an opportunity of hearing the 'great man' talk. You need not be informed that Mr. BUCHANAN is one of the most delightful diners in the world. He has a fund of small talk for the ladies, a variety of old-fashioned anecdotes, and, as he is by no means sparing of the juice of the grape, he grows more easy and more affable and more agreeable as the repast goes on, calling out one after the other of the company, and paying compliments to the ladies, occasionally taking wine with them. You never ask the President to take wine with you, but wait to be invited by him. After remaining in this delightful society for several hours, at a given signal from the President the company rise, return to the reception room, where they are served with coffee and *liqueurs*, or, if they prefer it, with brandy, after which you take your leave and go home to remember the hospitalities you have enjoyed. Some of these dinners are dull and stately enough, but I have known them to be as delightful as the most genial could desire."

MOUNT VERNON AGAIN.—MORE MONEY WANTED.—Although the Ladies' Association have fairly obtained possession of Mount Vernon, their financial troubles have not ended. The Regent appeals for $140 000, the interest of which sum is to go for the maintenance of the place. The lady writes:

"Practical men whom I have consulted on this subject estimate that it will require from $8,000 to $10,000 annually to cover the expenses which must be incurred if Mount Vernon is to be kept in repair, and provided with a force sufficient to protect and preserve the house and grounds in security and good order worthy their future national position. Of this sum five annual receipts from visitors may furnish from $1,500 to $2,000, although those of the past year only amounted to $1,225 25; but the remainder cannot be safely relied on, except from a principal invested so as to yield the requisite interest."

SEARCH FOR THE GRAVE OF ROGER WILLIAMS.—The Providence *Journal* states that a careful search was made on the 22d ult. for the grave of ROGER WILLIAMS. The North Burying-ground was explored. It was at length discovered that in one place an excavation had been made, about twelve feet in length by two in breadth, and there the workmen commenced digging. The first article found was in the upper grave, about five feet below the surface. This was a half-corroded hinge. Soon, nails began to appear, to some of which adhered pieces of wood that had so absorbed the iron-rust as to seem almost like petrifaction. The utmost care was used in removing and preserving all the matter from the bottom of the graves, which resulted in the discovery, in the upper one, of the mark of the coffin, on the hitherto undisturbed strata of shale, the form being distinctly visible, the head having lain towards the west. Five other graves have since been opened, but none of them occupy the same relative position as these; nor do any other facts appear, from a careful examination of the premises, to suggest a doubt as to the identity of the "lower grave" with the spot where the remains of ROGER WILLIAMS have been permitted to moulder for well nigh two hundred years.

## POLITICAL.

### NOMINATION OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

LETTER FROM HON. W. H. DIMMICK.

*From the Washington States and Union.*

WASHINGTON, H. R., April 5, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 3d of April, I will reply with the utmost frankness, for at such a crisis as the present, it is due to each constituency that their chosen representative should, when requested, declare his opinions without the slightest reserve, giving the reasons which have led him to adopt them, pursuing a particular course of policy.

As you know, I have been a consistent supporter of the present National Administration, having always been, as I now am, an enthusiastic admirer of its illustrious chief; with whatever ability I possess, I have uniformly sustained its measures and rejoiced in its triumphs. But Mr. BUCHANAN having indicated his unchangeable determination to retire at the close of his present term of office, it became my duty to carefully survey the field in search of a candidate who possesses more of the requisites for the present emergency than any other.

I saw that before the swelling tide of Black Republicanism, State after State in the North has gone down, *until the Democratic Party cannot be said to positively have a majority in a single one north of Mason and Dixon's line, unless it be Oregon.* Nor does there seem much prospect of reversing, at present, the disastrous current. Even Connecticut, the most conservative of the New-England States, has recently been lost in a battle which our forces fought under the most favorable auspices. The candidate for Governor was Mr. SEYMOUR, who had already filled the office with great credit to himself, and who personally is the most popular man in Connecticut, without a single exception. In addition to his great individual strength, Mr. SEYMOUR had recently returned from Europe, where he had been during the bitter contest upon the Lecompton Constitution and the other issues distracting the Democratic Party. He was, therefore, in a position to unite the Democratic Party, which he did, commanding its enthusiastic support.

The time, too, was propitious. To the still vivid remembrance of the John Brown raid was added the present example of the shrikers throughout the East, giving practical proof of the truth of the Democratic warnings, that the Republican party is agrarian and revolutionary, injuring society and the Union in its pursuit of fanatical abstractions. Yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, we were defeated in Connecticut, so that more than ever I am forced to the conclusion that *we are in a minority in nearly every Northern State, if not every one.* What, then, is the first point which presents itself to one seeking for the best candidate? Evidently our search must be for a man who can bring us outside votes. The candidate must not only be unexceptionable for abilities, for experience, for Democracy, but he must have the power to obtain suffrages from among those who have, for years past, acted against us. Without this latter, it appears impossible that we should succeed this Fall; and the desire to succeed is, at this conjuncture, a sentiment which is identical with true patriotism. Who, then, of the candidates can draw from the Opposition the necessary votes and win for us the great battle? In looking over the list of names that will be presented to the Charleston Convention, I only discover one with which we can make an inroad upon the enemy. There are a number of statesmen who would receive the unanimous support of the party, but I can only discover in a single one, the elements which would obtain for us outside strength. *That one, you have long since conjectured, I conceive to be Mr. Douglas.* Among the other gentlemen named, there are those distinguished in war, in the Senate chamber, for this or that particular talent, with this or that record, but for not one of them does his most enthusiastic friends claim that he can obtain more than a strict party vote—to elect any one of them we should have to rely upon the Democratic Party, and it alone. But we require more, and we require precisely that which Mr. DOUGLAS is able to give.

Every person concedes that Mr. DOUGLAS has a personal and peculiar strength among men who have been acting recently with us; while at the same time his long and consistent Democratic services would insure the warm and energetic support of our whole party. His recognized great ability, his bold and manly bearing, his defiance of the combined assaults of jealous foes, his consistency amid trial and persecution, have won for him a place in the popular heart which cannot be eradicated. *His nomination would probably be equivalent to an election; the nomination of any other would, to say the least, leave the contest exceedingly problematical.* Hence, I favor the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS, and influenced by the same course of reasoning, many of my colleagues from the Southern States are joining in the movement which promises to carry him triumphantly over the bitter hostility of men who prefer the defeat of the Democratic Party, to the success of a rival.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

W. H. DIMMICK.

### THE UNION PARTY.

EX-SENATOR CLEMENS ON THE INTERVENTION QUESTION.

*From the Alabama Whig.*

MEMPHIS, March 18, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Your letter reached this city during my absence from home, and was not therefore received until yesterday.

My name is signed to the address of the National Executive Committee, and I was present when the general principles intended to be enunciated in that address were agreed upon, but I had no further agency in its preparation, and do not know that my interpretation of its meaning is entitled to any particular weight. I give you, therefore, my views as an individual, rather than as a member of the Committee.

The passage to which you call my attention is in these words:

"To remove the subject of Slavery from the arena of party politics, and leave it to the independent control of the States in which it exists, and to the unbiassed action of the judiciary."

You ask if this language is intended to exclude the idea of Congressional intervention with Slavery in any form, and in all places? and further, whether "the right and the duty of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories in the event the judiciary fail, or is unable to do so, is intended to be ignored?"

I can best answer your inquiries by first stating my own opinion. *The power of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories does not, in my judgment, admit of a doubt*, and cases may arise in which the exercise of that power will become an imperative duty. But at the same time I concede it to be a judicial question, and recognize to the fullest extent the authority of the Courts to settle and determine it. I hold further that it is at present a mere abstraction, and I consider it doubtful whether it will ever assume a practical form. We have no territory into which Slavery can go, and if any should be acquired hereafter, soil and climate will unquestionably, in a great measure, regulate its domestic institutions. At all events there is no occasion for anticipating the discussion.

Those who are to come after us will be apt to settle it for themselves, no matter what our decision may be. Its introduction heretofore into the politics of the nation has been fruitful of nothing but evil. It has divided the country into two great sectional parties. It has excited jealousy, distrust and ill-feeling to such an extent which threatens civil war and bloodshed, and brought in its train a host of other evils, without one single compensating advantage to the South, as a section, or to any class, or to any number of its citizens. If anything has been gained in this unnatural and unreasonable strife, *the North has gained it all*; and they have gained nothing but a preponderance of political power, which is worthless to the great mass of voters, and valuable only to those who expect to live upon the public offices. It was a sense of these evils which led to the formation of the Union party, and, speaking for that party, the National Executive Committee have declared that the question of Slavery ought to be divorced from all connection with party politics. So far as I understand their views, they intended to express no opinion upon the power of Congress over the subject. It would have defeated the very end they had in view. Claiming that it should be regarded and treated as a proposition separate and distinct from all political creeds, they would have been guilty of singular inconsistency if they had attempted to make it one of the planks in their own platform principles. They left it—wisely, as I think—to the jurisdiction of that tribunal which the Constitution has appointed as the supreme arbiter in cases which cannot be settled by mutual agreement, and ought not to be determined by a majority of voters on the one hand, or rebellion and disunion on the other. On this subject they prescribe no rule of party action—announce no article of party faith. *One of the main objects of the Union organization is, to get rid of Slavery as a political question*—to bring back the times when parties were divided upon banks, tariffs, internal improvements, foreign relations, and other legitimate subjects of national legislation; and if, in the course of events, a practical question should arise as to the powers and duties of Congress over the subject in the Territories, to refer that question to the Judiciary, rather than the ballot box or the bayonet.

This I apprehend is what the Committee meant to express. No member of it made any surrender of his opinions, or exacted any from others. They said, in effect, "there is no case before us—there is no necessity for the expression of an opinion—there is no occasion even to 'agree to disagree,' and if, contrary to our expectations, a case should arise, the Constitution has pointed out the best mode and manner of its settlement."

There may be a variety of opinions among the members of the Committee as to what powers Congress may rightfully exercise over the subject of Slavery in the Territories, but they all agree that to submit the question to a popular vote would be to make the feelings, interests, or prejudices of a majority, the exponents of constitutional law, and they all shrink from that other alternative of rending the Union into fragments, and writing the last chapter of its history with blood.

This letter is entirely at your disposal. It contains nothing I have any desire to conceal, and nothing which I shall not repeat again and again, in public and in private, to all who feel any desire to become acquainted with my views.

I am, with great respect, very truly yours, &c.,

JERE: CLEMENS.

### MOVEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

HON E. B. WASHBURNE DESIRES A RE-ELECTION.

MR. DAVID G. CROLY, editor of the Rockford (Ill.) *News*, in publishing the annexed letter of Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, which he alleges that gentleman has circulated extensively, but privately, under his frank, charges him with opposing the mileage reform bill to the best of his ability, with voting for it only when he saw it could not be defeated, with distributing valuable books and public documents in the hope of influencing votes, and with using disreputable means to influence the editors of certain journals in Illinois:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1860.

To MR. ———.—*My Dear Sir*: I observe by the papers that it is proposed in your county to ascertain the preference of our Republican friends for the next Republican candidate for Congress, by stationing men at the polls in the various towns on the day of your town elections in April. If this be so, it might be well for my friends to understand it, so they can have a fair chance. I desire no nomination against the conviction of our friends, and to their wishes I shall most cheerfully bow. The Republicans of your county have ever stood by me with a zeal and devotion that has challenged my gratitude; but if they think the interests of our good cause demand a change, I shall yield with pleasure to their judgment.

I see that the Rockford *News* is assailing me almost every day, and charging me with voting against the Mileage bill. The charge is simply untrue. *I have voted for it.* This paper is edited by a Pro-Slavery Democrat, and he cares nothing about my vote on that bill, whether it had been for or against it for he has no words of condemnation for the three Democrats from our State who actually voted *against the bill*, while every Republican from our State *voted for it.* It is merely a pretext for an attack on me, because I am a Republican, and for the reason that for seven years I have stood up in Congress in vindication of the convictions of my constituents, and resisted the encroachments of the Slave power. It is for our Republican friends to say whether they will sacrifice me for being true to them, at the bidding of a Pro-Slavery Democrat, though sailing under the garb of neutrality.

By the direction of the National Republican Congressional Executive Committee I send you this circular letter, and beg your attention to the same.

Very truly, your friend,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

### A DISUNIONIST ELECTOR.

J. T. MORGAN, nominated as an elector in Alabama, has published a letter, of which the following is the only important part:

I believe it to be the duty of the South, and a measure of necessary self-protection, to *withdraw from the Union in the event a Black Republican President should be inaugurated.* Not that the election of a President on any platform is illegal or unconstitutional, according to the letter of that instrument, but because the whole spirit of the Constitution is violated in that war of extermination upon our rights, which that event would prove to be our heritage so long as a slave remains upon our soil. *I shall favor disunion in such an event*, whether a Black Republican is elected over a sound Democrat, such as PIERCE or LANE, or over a Democrat who professes all of Democracy except its most valuable principles, like DOUGLAS and PUGH.

Thus far I am a disunionist, and I rejoice to believe that the convictions of millions of true men in the South are profoundly settled in favor of this conclusion. If peace, happiness and glory are yet in store for us as a nation, they will spring from that virtuous disposition on the part of the patriots of the South, which will bring them at once to oppose the last remedy of an injured people to the inroads of the aggressors, and to stop them in their fatal course before they dare to strike another blow at a Southern State, or to usurp the Government, in the name of the Constitution, and at the expense of our lives, our homes and our civilization.

The Democratic Party will have accomplished its highest duty to the country, when by a course of firm and consistent adherence to the Constitution it shall have maintained the rights of the people against the assaults of the Black Republican Party, and the treachery of pretended friends. I shall labor for its success so long as there is a prospect of the attainment of these ends. I shall do this in the earnest hope that it may be able to preserve the Union by such means, but when it fails of its great purposes, and we are left to the degradation of an unequal and unjust position in the Union, I shall advocate an effort to reclaim our rights at the sacrifice of the Union.

I am with great respect, your obedient servant.

JOHN T. MORGAN.

### THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

LETTER FROM HON. B. F. HALLETT.

HON. B. F. HALLETT, of Boston, who drew up the Cincinnati Platform, has written a letter to the Mobile *Mercury*, in regard to its construction, of which the following is an extract:

I have but another word to say upon the reference made by your correspondent to that resolution in the Cincinnati Platform which he charges upon Mr. HALLETT as conceding the power to a Territorial Legislature, to abolish the institution of Slavery. That resolution reads thus:

"That we recognize the right of the people of the Territories, acting through the fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, *to form a Constitution with or without domestic Slavery*, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

The right here recognized is that of the *people* of a Territory *to form a Constitution with or without domestic Slavery.* It recognizes no act to be done touching Slavery, by the people or the Legislature of a Territory *before* the forming of a Constitution, but declares that *when* they have adopted a Constitution with or without Slavery, then they are entitled to be admitted into the Union.

This was and is the Democratic doctrine against the "freesoil" dogma of "no more Slave States," and this is the precise principle which was laid down by Mr. CALHOUN, in his resolution in the Senate of 1847, viz:

"That as a fundamental principle in our political creed, a people in forming a Constitution have the unconditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best—and that no other condition is imposed by the Federal Constitution on a State, in order to be admitted into this Union, except that its Constitution shall be Republican; and the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be in violation of the Constitution, but a direct conflict with the principles on which our political system rests."

With this exposition, and with no disposition to question the motives or purpose of the author of "Southern Confederation," I am content to leave the publicly-expressed opinions of Mr. HALLETT for twenty years, upon the "Slavery issue," to the judgment of the whole brotherhood of Southern and Northern Democrats, who mean to maintain "the equal rights of all the States in all the Territories," and uphold the Constitution and the Union. He has nothing to ask of them but their good opinion.

Very respectfully yours,

B. F. HALLETT.

BOSTON, March 19, 1860.

### POLITICAL ITEMS.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' paper, in commenting on WENDELL PHILLIPS' speech at Brooklyn, which it characterizes as "like all the speeches of Mr. PHILLIPS—more epigrammatic and sentimental than logical or practical"—makes the following pithy reflection upon its effect upon the Anti-Slavery movement for the dissolution of the Union:

"Mr. PHILLIPS may be correct in the opinion that Senator SEWARD would have made a more radical Anti-Slavery speech if there had been no South to conciliate; but what would such a speech be worth to the slave if the Union was dissolved? What does Brazil or Cuba care for Anti-Slavery speeches in America? And would Virginia care for Anti-Slavery utterances in the North, if the political telegraph, which makes them thrill along the nerves of the South, was cut off at Mason and Dixon's line?"

A Washington correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* makes a melancholy confession of the absence of real tone and meaning in the Southern disunion movement. This letter-writer says:

"The truth is, that disunion, out of South Carolina, and a few earnest spirits here and there in the Gulf States, is a mere game of the politicians. *It is a raw head with which they hope to frighten the inevitable Yankees from seizing on their share of the public spoils.* This is the truth, and when a State acts on a different theory, it is the fable of the mountain and the mouse, as exhibited in the present form of the Southern States Conference question."

The Baltimore *Patriot* says of the Americans in Maryland:

"The dominant Opposition majority in the State consists of the votes of Americans, and those votes will count just as well in November next, to redeem the State from Democracy, under their old true and tried leaders, as in times past. And we are pleased to see that this thing is clearly understood by the Americans everywhere. While they welcome all others to help them defeat the common enemy, they will never give up the command of the field. The Americans of Maryland, and especially of Baltimore, know how to take care of their own State without foreign counsel, and they mean to be on the winning side this time."

A new Southern daily paper, the *Issue*, has made its appearance at Selma, Ala., W. J. KENNEDY, Editor. The sheet is a small folio, very respectably got up, and, moreover, Anti-Disunion in its principles. The editor's introductory says:

"We do not advocate disunion, although enough has been done to justify it long ago, but we do not advocate it, because we think the South may, by a resolute, united, uncompromising resistance to aggression preserve herself and the Union also. Our weakness has been of our own creation."

The Mobile *Register*, in its comments upon Mr. CURRY's late speech in Congress, argues that as the Union of the States was originally founded on compromise, the Territorial question should be settled in the same way. It says:

"The Charleston Convention will go far to determine this question, and upon it hangs immediate Union or Disunion. For if Mr. CURRY's platform is adopted by that body, the Union is already sectionally divided, and a Northern sectional President will be elected by the majority vote in the controversy."

The proprietors of the United States Hotel of Washington have entered into negotiation for the chartering of a substantial new steamship of 1,800 tons for the round trip to Charleston. The ship will sail from Baltimore in connection with a special train of cars from Washington; will be fitted up and provisioned for 125 cabin passengers for the trip, including all the luxuries of a first-class hotel during the continuance of the Convention.

A Mississippi paper, without hesitation, enunciates the following prophecy, which, in its oracular lucidity, is certainly Delphic:

"Public opinion is fast settling into the firm conviction that either the nominee of the Charleston Convention or the nominee of the Chicago Convention will, for the next four years, hold the reins of Government."

The Troy (N. Y.) *Budget*, after a burst of enthusiasm upon the President's Protest against the investigation by Congress of charges of corruption in the conduct of elections, which he himself preferred, subsides into the following moderate prophecy:

"His 'Protest' will be preserved among the most memorable of our State papers, and will be proudly referred to as an authority by his successors."

The *Weekly Globe*, published at Lexington, Ill., was originally established as a Democratic paper. Its editor, Mr. WM. F. CRAIG, having seen fit to change his political sentiments, announces that the *Globe* will henceforth be a Republican sheet. It appears that this action has stirred the ire of the Democratic stockholders in the concern, and they now threaten an injunction, to stop the publication altogether.

The Memphis *Enquirer* considers the *National Intelligencer*, "though *claiming* to be sternly Constitutional in its principles, and especially Conservative in its policy, 'no better than it should be' on the Slavery question." This unfavorable opinion is founded upon the notice of Mr. BATES' letter, which lately appeared in the columns of our Washington contemporary.

A writer in the *South Carolinian* thinks the duty of South Carolina is clear, to present the name of her distinguished son Hon. JAMES L. ORR to the Charleston Convention, as a compromise candidate, he being well known to be the second choice of the friends of DOUGLAS, LANE and DICKINSON.

The Nashville *Union and American* publishes a communication from Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE, ex-Governor of Mississippi, in which he strongly advocates the nomination of Senator DOUGLAS by the Charleston Convention. In that communication he declares that he has ever been a consistent and unwavering advocate of Democratic principles.

### A Plea for "Harlots and Thieves."

NEW-YORK CITY, Saturday, April 7, 1860.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The sermon of Rev. Mr. CORBITT to "thieves and harlots" was a very good thing. He deserves credit for his effort to reach these unhappy classes, to save them from the terrible fate that inevitably awaits them unless they reform and repent.

But, Mr. Editor, how can a thief or a harlot repent and reform in this City? Who is there to aid them in retracing their steps? Parsons may preach and exhort and distribute tracts—they will not save a soul. They may lead some to a determination to do better, but how can that determination be carried out? There is no one to aid them. No one will assist or employ a thief or a harlot if their former characters be known—no matter how sincerely they may have repented.

"Alas for the rarity
Of Christian charity
Under the sun!"

No matter how tempted before they fell—how driven on by want and destitution, or allured by deceptive yet brilliant visions of wealth, they will be driven back to their old companions in crime—driven back in sad despair. Why preach to them—why "call them to repentance"—if when they come forward they are repulsed, and forced back into sin and shame?

I speak of these things knowingly. I am no petty thief nor swindler, but have been engaged in transactions which, although the law cannot reach, are still dishonest and fraudulent. I will not say how I was tempted, how I struggled, how I fell. I desire to reform ere it is too late, and would again lead an honest life, but how can I? Others are in my situation. If society would only exercise some charity towards us, and give us an opportunity to reform, we might do better. Otherwise we run the risk *of either being criminals or else starving to death?*

There is plenty of sympathy for the murderer, but none for the unfortunate woman who has been tempted away from the path of virtue, none for the youth who, rash, headstrong and imprudent, has gone on from one sin to another, until at last he resigns himself to his terrible fate. Still we are urged to "reform and repent!"

I have presented a truthful, yet sad state of things. I ask a small place in your journal, without giving you my name, which I have no doubt would surprise you. God is my witness that I am in earnest in what I write. "Harlots and thieves," as you term them, are fearfully increasing in number, and many of them also in this City are daily dying—dying, too, without any hope, and all because there is no one to save them.

J. W.

### A Card from Miss Kate Fox.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

At a time when *Free-Loveism* is rampant in New-York, and an Association of Free-Lovers is flourishing here undisturbed and unrebuked

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—CHARLES FARRIS, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. CORLIES, Ellen G. Corlies, his wife, Courtlandt P. Bell, Hannah Corlies, John H. Holdane, James H. Holdane, The Broadway Bank, Daniel L. Pettee, Benjamin F. Judson, William H. Wilson, Basil B. Hopkins, Robert Hull, Thomas W. Atkinson, Andrew Stevens, Clinton Hitchcock, Richard A. Reading, Jonathan Od ll, Daniel B. Warner, Henry Lyles, jr., Henry A. Palmer, George Thompson, Rufus Brooks, William Cummings, Holbrook Chamberlain, Frederick E. Ives, John H. Beecher, Samuel T. Osborn and Brewster Woodhull, Defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this act on will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan 21, 1860.
CHARTERS & FOSBROY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 192 Broadway. s

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HYPPOLITE TEGOER and JOSEPH RIFFLARD, Plaintiffs, against JAMES G. AITKEN, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $880 57, with interest on the sum of $554 63 from the 31st day of January, 1860, and on the sum of $325 94 from the 16th day of February, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 16, 1860.
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Plaintiff's Att'y.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1860.—Dated New-York, March 6, 1860.
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
mh7-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence Third-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1860. ISABELLA BURCHILL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIJAH B. COOMIS, late of the City of New-York, printer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. D. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1860. WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, } Executors.
jal3-law6mW* CORNELIUS L. EVERITT. } tors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF POSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860. HELAN R. MASTERSON,
ja31-law6mW* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE KIRTLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 2 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
WM. CHAUNCEY, } Executors
ob-law6mW LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is here by given to all persons having claims against LIPPIMAN SAMUELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 69½ First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1859.
FANNY SAMUELS,
o26—law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, attorney-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of B. ACKERMAN & BROTHER, No. 154 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of July next. Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.
GILBERT F. ACKERMAN, } Executors.
ja4w6mW* JAMES H. BRUSH, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS H. MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Starr & Ruggles, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
o6-law6mW* SIDNEY B. MORSE, Administrator.

## MEDICAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOCAL AND GENERAL; Its Importance to the Sexes, &c. The author of this Book, Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, has removed from No. 61 Bleecker-st to No. 659 Broadway, corner Bond-st. Office hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evenings.

PROGRESS VERSUS ROUTINE.
QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Patented Aug. 30, 1859.
Is the only remedy for consumption and all kinds of coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil
Also,
QUERU'S JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, (patented,)
To be had of the inventor, No 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND General Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from A. M. to 5 P. M. (also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary or constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into 8 rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway. from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City Post. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember all afflicted that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that Richard is himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, upstairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore send free, to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 P. O., Albany, N. Y.

DR. E. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice gratis. Send stamp for circular, and expose quackery. Office address, No. 634 Broadway, New-York.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.—H. S. COLSTON, Surgeon, from England, continues to apply his new and extraordinary treatment. Particulars for self-cure sent upon receipt of a stamped (directed) envelope. Consultation daily, free. Address No. 2 Huntington-st., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life, PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

## INSTRUCTION.

$100 Pr. Year. } FORT PLAIN SEMINARY A FIRST-CLASS MALE AND FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL, { $100 Pr. Year.

With substantial brick buildings, experienced Professors, and thorough graduating course for ladies and gentlemen. Apply to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plain, New-York, or see him at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway, each forenoon after April 4.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 11 West 27th-st.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
On Brooklyn Heights,
No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., }
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., } Principals.
The Principals, aided by thoroughly qualified teachers, devote their entire time and attention to the education of their pupils.
A new quarter commences on Monday, April 16.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
CLASSES OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.
THE ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
OR NATURE'S PRACTICAL METHOD FOR TEACHING LANGUAGES.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT,
Bachelier ès-Lettres and ès-Sciences of the Faculty of Paris; Barrister at Law and M. D. in France; Member of the College of Preceptors in England; Corresponding Member of several Literary and Scientific Societies in France, England and Russia; Poet-Laureate of the "Jeux Floraux de Toulouse," &c., &c.; Author of the "Anti-Book System, or Nature's Practical and Rational Method for Teaching Languages"—
BEGS TO GIVE NOTICE
that at the request of a great many young men in business, who applied to him to form a Class
ON REDUCED TERMS,
so as to meet their means, and in order to extend the advantages of his System to all classes, he is opening this week
A NEW CLASS OF FRENCH,
Meeting EVERY DAY, from 7 to 9 P. M.,
And for which the TERMS will be
FOR THE WHOLE COURSE OF 100 LESSONS, (in advance,) $20,
(Instead of $50 and $75, the usual terms.)
Subscribers to this Class are
GUARANTEED PERFECT PRACTICAL PROFICIENCY IN
READING, WRITING AND SPEAKING,
BY THE END OF JUNE NEXT.
No expense whatever for Books.
For subscriptions and all inquiries, apply at the Rooms,
WOOD'S BUILDINGS, No. 563 BROADWAY.
REFERENCES.
Mrs. C. KENT, No. 34 Hammond-st., New-York.
Mrs. H. M. FIELD, No. 102 East 18th-st., New-York.
Mrs. M. BEACH, No. 66 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
CHAS. GOULD, Esq., Wall-st., New-York.
Rev. H. M. FIELD, Editor of *Evangelist*, New-York.
Dr. JAMES BOYLE, Chambers st., New-York.
JOHN F. TROW, Esq., No. 379 Broadway, New-York.
M. BEACH, Esq., Editor of the *Sun*, New-York.
F. ANDERSON, Esq., *Daily News*, New-York.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn.
Dr. J. H. RAYMOND, President of the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.
Prof. ROBERT R. RAYMOND, 152 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.
Immediate application is requested, as the number of subscribers will be limited. Easy terms of payment will be granted to pupils giving respectable references.

"ON THE HOLYOKE PLAN."
A country Home School for girls at Bridgewater, Conn. A full course of study under accomplished teachers, including board for $2 40 per week. Miss A. A. CARTER, Principal. Circulars can be had at the Amer. School inst., No. 346 Broadway, or of the Principal, Bridgewater, Conn.

THE BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY—Twelve miles from New-York by railroad—Will commence its 27th term of five months, May 1. All the arrangements of this school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department, in charge of an experienced Instructress, has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas, render the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York City; or of
Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, Principals,) opens April 17 the closing term of its current school year. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards received and prepared for business or college. Arrangements have been made in private families for *boarding pupils* from a distance. Healthful exercise in the large Square, at the recesses, is permitted, and special physical training at a first-class gymnasium, near the Institute, has been secured for those pupils who desire it; while the school-rooms are large and light, with high ceilings, well ventilated, and every way suited to the comfort and instruction of 200 students. Twelve Professors are constantly employed.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivalled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the Institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. For circulars address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—STAMFORD, CONN.—The Summer Term will reopen April 30. Miss AIKEN would inform her patrons that she has located her school on Strawberry Hill. The building is constructed of stone and amply fitted for the purpose. The spacious grounds and charming prospect render it a beautiful home, and as a healthy location it is unsurpassed. Thorough and experienced teachers and professors are engaged to contribute the highest advantages for a complete course of education. For circulars, containing terms, &c., apply to Principal, Miss AIKEN.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.—The Summer Session of this institution commences on THURSDAY, May 3. For catalogues containing full particulars, references, &c., address
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.
CHERRY VALLEY, April 2, 1860.
"It is a fine institution for young ladies, and stands in one of the loveliest valleys in this state."—[Editorial notice of the *Home Journal*.

ELM PARK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—One of the most flourishing schools in New-England. Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by L. DOW A. M. and A. SHAW, A. B., late of Harvard College. A full English and classical course of study, also music; a Primary Department for small boys, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION IN TWELVE LESSONS.—Persons wishing to take private lessons at their residence, or families wishing to take a few lessons and be furnished with a French servant in capacity and at wages they may require, address E. HONDS, care F. Gentil, No. 341 Pearl-st. Reference: Prof. C. Paquet, Burlington College, N. J.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. Students (either sex) received any time. Circulars No. 239 Water-st. Interviews (10 to 12 o'clock) 122 Nassau-st., up stairs. Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, (near Hackensack,) N. J. Accessible several times daily, by stage or railroad Fare from Hoboken 25 cents. Next term opens May 7. Those desiring home comforts with enough instruction for their boys, at $32 50 per quarter, please write for circular. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fifth Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st.; of S. P. YORK, No. 17 Nassau-st., and of N. BLISS, No. 299 Broadway, New-York; also by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CHELSEA COMMERCIAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 241 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Summer Session commences MONDAY, 16th inst.
Rev. Dr. F. F. SCHEIFLER, Director,
Successor to Rev. N. Z Graves.
N. B.—Private lessons given to ladies and gentlemen.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester county, N. Y. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal. The 16th session will commence May 1. For circulars apply to CLARK, AUSTIN & CO., No. 3 Park-row, or to the subscriber, who will call on the applicants if desired.

EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—BIBLE HOUSE, New-York, for engaging teachers, purchasing pianos, school furniture apparatus, &c. Circulars of the best Schools furnished gratuitously. Call or address Rev. G. G. SAXE, A. M. Box No. 2,371 New-York Post office.

THE NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will open its next Term WEDNESDAY, May 2, and proffers pupils first-class accommodations at the lowest rates of charge. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 67 Wall-st., S. Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich Town, Conn.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—THIS family school for young ladies, so well known, and convenient to the City, resumes May 1. Circulars are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway, and visits are pleasantly made by host *Mattano*, from Fulton Market slip, at 9, 1, 4 and 6 daily.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Beautiful and healthy location and easy of access. Good instruction and the comforts of a home furnished to pupils. Terms $140 per annum. Circulars containing particulars sent and interviews arranged on application to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Terms, $100 a session. Next session will open May 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. BATES, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, or of the Principal.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG Ladies—Opposite New-York, 45 minutes from the City; term opens May 2; circulars at Firth & Pond's Music Store, No. 547 Broadway; J. A. Fowler and Rev. William P. Dwight, Principals. Post-office address—ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK CITY.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to ladies and gentlemen at reasonable charges. Spring term opens April 5. Catalogues sent upon application.

$120 Per Year, } COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. Closes Oct. 5. { $120 Per Year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

## INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Summer term will begin on the 18th inst. For particulars, see advertisement in the *Times*, Saturday, April 14. Catalogues may be procured at the bookstores of T. J. Crowen, Esq., Messrs. Clark Austin & Co., Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Burr, or by addressing
I. & J. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—A business agency for Schools, Teachers and Pupils. Office, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, just above the Metropolitan. Parents supplied with school circulars gratuitously. 596 BROADWAY.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

THE PRINCIPAL OF BOARDING SCHOOL (of good standing) wishes to receive one or two pupils in exchange for advertising. Proposals received at the office of the Amer. School Inst., Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, after Wednesday next.

DR. RINCKEL, NEAR SNUG HARBOR, north shore, Staten Island, will receive into his family and instruct with his day scholars, a few boys. French and German spoken in the family.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., C. D. SEELY, Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL—LEX.-AV., NEAR 57th-st. Instruction thorough; discipline efficient; philosophical lectures with apparatus. Terms moderate.

## TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A PROTESTANT LADY—A European—educated in Paris, where she has resided nearly 20 years, wishes for an engagement in a school or private family. Besides higher branches of general education, she teaches the piano and harp, harmony, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, German and French languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, PERFECTLY FAMILIar with the French and English languages, who can give the very best references of American and German families, wishes to meet with an engagement either as housekeeper, companion or governess in a refined family. For more particulars, apply at Mr. BUTTIKOFER'S, No. 444 Broome-st., New-York or No. 22 Garden-st., Hoboken, for one week,

TEACHER.—WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN OF many years' experience in New-York and vicinity, a situation to teach the ancient classics, Spanish, French or English: is of undoubted capacity as a teacher and disciplinarian; could influence considerable patronage. Address, for ten days, TEACHER, Box No. 247 New-York Post-office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching English, Piano-forte and French, (which she speaks purely and fluently,) desires a situation as resident or traveling governess. The best references given. Apply at the Van Norman Institute, No. 5 West 38th-st., from 12 till 4 P. M., and after 7 in the evening.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y.—Instruction provided in all branches. Competent and suitable teachers sent wherever wanted. Circulars and catalogues of schools and seminaries free. For the use of parents and pupils. Teachers wanted as principals, assistants or partners, in the different States.
RICE & ANDREWS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY AS GOVerness to small children or a companion to a lady; wages not so much a consideration as a home; is fond of children, and accomplished; has just arrived in this country from England. Good references given. Address E. M. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FEMALE CAPABLE OF TEACHing the English branches and music, to go to Florida as governess in a planter's family. Address, where an interview can be had, Box No. 1,231 Post-office.

## MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By reference, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

| | |
|---|---|
| Winslow, Lanier & Co. | E. D. Morgan & Co. |
| Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co. | Colgate & Co. |
| Bowen, Holmes & Co. | J. H. Ransom, & Co. |
| Brokaw, Butler & Co. | Bette, Nichols & Co. |
| Haslehurst & Smith. | Sheldon, Hoyt & Co. |
| Thomas Owen & Son. | Joseph Foulkes' Sons. |
| Merrick & Bull. | Ivison & Phinney. |

And others.
Warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
Also, for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORgans, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second hand pianos at great bargains, from $35 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 96 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF BARMORE'S IMproved over-strung premium pianos, pronounced unrivaled by the best judges, and warranted for three years, at wareroom No. 348 Bleecker-st., at great bargains, 7-octave, for $160, $165 and $140.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Hire allowed on purchase.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 404 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

WANTED—A SOPRANO, WITH A POWERFUL voice, in an Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Address F. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held this day at their office, No. 69 South-st., it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That Pilots JOHN MAGINN and JOHN MARTINO, be, and are suspended from acting as Sandy Hook Pilots, for a term of three months from this date, for violation of the rules and regulations duly made and promulgated by the Board, and that all persons employing them will be liable to the penalty prescribed by section 29 of the Pilot Act now in force.
By order, F. PERKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1860.

[Ext. from Sec. 29, Pilot Laws.]
Any person not holding a license as pilot under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, who shall pilot, or offer to pilot, any ship or vessel to or from the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook, except such as are exempt by virtue of this act, or any master or person on board a steam-tug or tow-boat, who shall tow such vessel or vessels, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days; and all persons employing a person to act as pilot not holding a license under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, shall forfeit and pay to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots the sum of one hundred dollars.

CENTRAL PARK.—EXTENSION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Estimate and assessment appointed under the act entitled "An Act to alter the map of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859, will receive evidence and hear arguments as to the value of the property to be taken for the enlargement of the Central Park, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., from the 24 day of April next to the 16th day of April next (excluding Sundays,) between the hours of 11 A. M., and 3 P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in the subject are invited to be present.
The property provided to be taken is contained within the following limits and boundaries: Southerly by the southerly side of 106th-st., northerly by 110th st., easterly by the 5th-av., and westerly by the 8th-av.
Dated, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1860.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, }
HAWLEY D. OLAPP, } Commissioners.
RICHARD KELLY, }

## FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given, in ready money, for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE —Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

## FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
For the purchase and sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD
W. L. BOSTOCK,
E. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

S. M. WOOD & CO.
offer for sale,
$5,800 Hennepin County Minnesota, 12 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 Wabash County 8 per cent Bonds.
Four brown-stone houses, with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located in Brooklyn.
Three $1,000 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Pa[illegible] and Ogunka Railroad Company.
Store—A loft or large room, 25x80, No. 685 6th-av., corner 40th-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes.
Also, a 2-story cottage and basement house in West 42d-st.; rent $300 per annum.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes.
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

MUNN, BLACKHAM & MARSH,
NOTE AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Buildings,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 153 BOWERY—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| D. B. KEELER, | JOHN FOSTER, |
| E. L. WALTON, | WM. A. CUMMING, |
| GEO. J. PRICE, | ANDREW M. WHITLOCK, |
| ISAAC WALTON, | W. WAKE, |
| JAS. M. MILLS, | ALEX. McDONALD, |
| JOHN PALMER, | CHAS. PERLEY, |
| STEPH. VAN TINE, | ABM. DENIKE, |
| WM. DENNISTOUN, | NATHAN SIKEL, |
| E. D. BROWN, | JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr., |
| ROBT. M. FIELD, | JOHN L. MOORE, |
| STEPHEN CUTTER, | JOHN H. MORRIS, |
| D. H. KNAPP, | JOHN MURPHY, |
| JAMES HUMES, | BRYAN M. CAHIL, |
| JACOB WILSON, | A. T. BRIGGS, |
| SANFORD MEAD, | JOSEPH W. DURYEE. |

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reelected President.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

*Resolved*, That an assessment of $5 per share upon the Capital St

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**$5,500.**—FOR SALE.—A GOOD INVESTment, must, near Central Park. The elegant 2-story, basement, and sub-cellar, brown-stone and brick house, No. 347 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; has 13 rooms and 12 pantries and wardrobes; hard-finished walls, and marble mantels throughout; library, dining-room and hall elegantly papered and painted; has gas, bath, range, wash-tubs, water closets, bells, thermo-water, butler's pantry—in fact, every first-class improvement; is in splendid order. Will be sold on very easy terms, and is a bargain. Apply to DAVID RICHARD, No. 771 3d av.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

Also, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.

Also, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 115th, 131st and 136th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—An elegant brown-stone house, situated in a very pleasant part of the city. A few minutes' walk from the ferries, three stories, with finished attic, basement and under-cellar; size 22x50, lot 23x120. The house is built in the very best manner, and provided with all the modern improvements, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, bath rooms, &c., and connected with sewer. Any person wanting a fine house at a reasonable price will find it worth while to examine the property. Price $11,000; two-thirds may remain on mortgage. Rent $960. Apply to JAMES L. TRUSLOW, No. 209 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND ON NORTH side of 28th-st., a little west of 9th-av., being 50 feet front by half the block, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a good three-story brick dwelling house, 22x40 feet, with gas and Croton water on each floor, (rents for $560) on one of the lots; and on the other there is a three-story brick house, inclosed but not finished inside. On the rear of both lots there is a factory 50x75 feet, three stories and basement, with engine of five-horse power, with boiler, shafting, &c., suitable for light manufacturing business. The whole will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Part of purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire at the office of J. & W. DENHAM, 8th av. and 16th-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD property and beautiful cottage residence on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st., (known as Nos. 63 and 65 Union-place,) now one of the most desirable locations in the City, either for private residence or business. The lot is 53 by 140 feet; the house is double, with separate entrances from the street and avenue, built for separate residences; is two stories high front, 53x70 feet, can be improved without disturbing the present building. The lease is renewable until 1914. For further particulars, or for cards of admission to view the premises, apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, cor. 35th-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed park, only three minutes' walk from Fulton. Flatbush and Atlantic av. cars; lots 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $3,800; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owner, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 266 West 20th-st., situated on Chelsea square; house 44x48 feet, lot 100x109 feet. The house is one of the most convenient and comfortable in the City; the garden is large and well supplied with grape vines, flowering shrubs and vines. Persons having young children and who desire to give them an attractive home, would do well to see this place before purchasing elsewhere. $13,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown-stone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience. near side, new 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between Madison and 4th avs., two beautiful four-story stone-front houses, finished with rosewood and black walnut doors, stairs, &c.; size 25x60 feet; also, two four-story stone-front houses in 39th-st., north side and west of Lexington-av. Terms easy. A large part may be left on mortgage. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE AND TO LET.—The two snug 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 236 for sale, and 237 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place, to be let; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars; are in good order, and contain gas, Ridgewood water, Prices $3,400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 233 State-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE ORPHAN'S Court, at public vendue, on the 11th April, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the town of Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., the residence of the late John Mandeville, a commodious cottage of nine rooms, a small building for an office, and a large 3-story building, used as a carpenter's shop, with half an acre of ground.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 200 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELATANTE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADIson-square on 23d st., a brown stone English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. From a cash purchaser will take about $17,500, without furniture. A mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

**$7,250** AND **$6,800.**—FOR SALE OR TO LET one of those handsome high stoop houses on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; also, one of the low-stoops in the same row; contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars inquire of Mr. FINDLEY, No. 11 51st-st., near 8th-av.

**$2,000**—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES for sale very cheap, or to let; have all the modern improvements; situated on the north side of 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Nos. 155 and 157. Price $7,900; $5,000 can remain three years. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTtage on 141st-st., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also to let, a large house on 152d-st., near the H. R. R. R. depot. Also a store and dwelling on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Also a three-story house, on West 51st-st., with all modern improvements; rent $500. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for a house in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful Italian Villa and one acre of handsomely embellished grounds in Westchester county, twelve miles from New-York. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William-st.; or DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 30 Macdougal-st.; lot 25x100; house 22x40; 3-foot alley. Parlor ceilings handsomely frescoed; in perfect order. Furnace, gas, bath, water-closets and stationary tubs. Terms easy. Can be seen any time after 9 A. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house, No. 63 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order, having just been frescoed and painted by Messrs. Vacy & Bird, in their best style. Lot 20 by 50, lot 20 by 100. Apply to LOOMIS & GOFF, No. 1,128 Broadway, or No. 6 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one half of the purchase money. No objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, handsomely furnished, will be sold cheap for cash; situated in a desirable location in Brooklyn; house sold separate from the furniture if required. For particulars inquire of E. F. LEWIS, No. 120 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 203 Henry-st., near Grand-st., in perfect order, for immediate occupancy; possession on 25th April. Can be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. Price, $6,500; terms easy, or will be rented for $650. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FINELY located in 17th-st., near 5th-av., full lot, built by days' work, in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. Will be sold at a great bargain if early application be made to PARK BENJAMIN, No. 24 West 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of Wm. B. HOAG, No. 16 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brick dwelling-houses Nos. 159 161 and 163 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, will be sold low to close estate if early application be made to WM. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

50 CHOICE LOTS IN HARLEM, ON graded streets, ready for immediate improvement between 2d and 4th avs., near the railroad depots and steamboat landings, rapidly increasing in value. Low prices and easy terms. D. S. DUNCOMB, 51 Liberty-st.

WEST 14TH-ST.—FOR SALE, A LOT ON THE north side of West 14th-st., near 6th av.; also a lot in the rear, on 15th-st. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124th and 125th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 341 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 12 by 80 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 22d-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 186 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 76 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DEscriptions of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A TWENTY-FIVE FEET FIRST-class residence on St. Mark's place, with lot on rear for carriage-house. For further particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house two story and basement, No. 4 Skillman-st., Philips Row; gas and water introduced; price, $2,300; terms easy. Apply on the premises,

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THREE-story and basement, brown-stone front, in the vicinity of Stuyvesant-square; in excellent condition, with gas, bath-rooms, water closets, and every convenience. Two-thirds of the amount may remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to ROBERT RAIT, No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.—For sale, in the above location, a first-class five-story English basement house, over 22 feet wide, and about 65 feet deep, built in the most manner, with all the modern improvements, very best and beautifully frescoed; early possession will be given; this property is most admirably calculated for a physician or for a fashionable family requiring elegant parlors and reception rooms. For permit to view the premises and terms, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY high stoop, circular front, brown stone house and lot, No. 1 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., house 33x80, and in perfect order, and a most desirable place for a resident; lot 33x82 feet. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

### COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR SALE.

This valuable property is situated on the banks of the Raritan River, Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, N. J., near the village of Bound Brook, 35 miles from New-York City, time 1½ hours.

The house cannot be surpassed in its arrangements, has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. The workmen's cottage and out-buildings are large and liberally arranged; the fences and improvements around the house are neat, showy and substantial; the land lies compactly together; the soil is good and fruitful, with a living stream of water running through it; the neighborhood first-class and healthy; to be appreciated, it must be looked at. If desired, the stock, implements and house furniture will be sold with the farm. Apply to R. M. WALDUCK, northeast corner 6th-av. and 8th-st.; or to JOHN KAVANAH, No. 778 6th-av., New-York City.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, exclusive of piazza, and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Astor, Perrit, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depot, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres,
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres,
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $15,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,

L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND PRODUCTIVE Farm of 200 acres, in a high state of cultivation, on Long Island Sound, three hours from New-York, fronting the water, with fishing, yachting, and game, all that can be desired. Farm-house and buildings in good order, detached residence with carriage-house, barn, stables, &c.; lawns, shrubbery, garden and shade trees half a mile from farm buildings; one of the most desirable places for a country seat or permanent home, and as profitable investment, that can possibly occur. Price $25,000. Address, from first parties only, C. JEFFRIES, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL country residence, situated in the village of Mendham, Morris County, N. J., distant about 6 miles from the depot at Morristown. This place contains 2¼ acres of ground, a large barn, stables, ice-house filled with ice, cistern, well, &c.; a large garden and grounds filled with the choicest shade, ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds. This place is situated in the immediate vicinity of good schools, churches, &c., and is in every respect a desirable country residence. For particulars, apply to SAMUEL FREEMAN, No. 358 Broadway; CHARLES STARR, Jr., No. 117 Fulton-st.; or to P. A. FREEMAN, Morristown, N. J.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water, bells, hard and soft water, and out-houses, consisting of wood and coal houses, ice-house, (filled,) hennery, and other appurtenances, situated on the large knoll overlooking the valley, possessing a commanding view on Scotland-st., near South Orange, and within three minutes' walk of the depot. Contiguous land, and garden or farm purposes, may be had, if desired. This place presents every convenience and facility for gentlemen doing business in New-York City. Inquire at the Orange *Journal* Office, or of JOHN B. STEVENS, 67 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A THREE-story (Philadelphia) brick house; stone basement, sub-cellar, 14 finished rooms, bath, water-closet, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, flue closets and pantries, hard walls throughout, modern style and finish, enameled parlor doors of glass—in a word a complete house, and situated in a genteel neighborhood. Size of house 24x40; lot 24x115. Just finished; is very convenient (5 minutes) from railroad depot, stores, churches, schools. To any person wishing a genteel house in this city, the above presents inducements rarely met with. Terms will be easy. Address

T. C. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A FRUIT or dairy farm in New-York, Connecticut or New-Jersey, a good house and two acres of land at Tarrytown, on the Hudson; the grounds are well studded with fruit and forest trees, and the river view is extensive; is well situated for a country residence, or young ladies' boarding-school, and is only three minutes' walk from the station and steamboat landings; 75 per cent. can remain or mortgage for five years. Apply to S. N. THOMAS, Tarrytown.

TO RENT AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A beautiful place recently occupied by George Law, and formerly by William Burrove. The house is a cottage of 14 rooms and has attached to it from 10 to 30 acres of land, as may suit the tenant, stables and out-houses. Rent, furnished, $1,800; for a lease a trifle under. Also, a beautiful small cottage adjoining, furnished, $1,000. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Pine-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED.—Handsome country seat at Newburgh, being the residence of the late W. P. Ackerman; consisting of 30 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and Highlands; buildings in good order; fine kitchen garden; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees on the premises. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect, and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable and depot close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO RENT LOW—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Staten Island, near the Manor Road, one mile from Port Richmond. The house is new and commodious; the grounds, about 15 acres, well laid out. Will be rented for one year for $500. Apply to W. A. GALLATLY, at Schieffelin Bro. & Co.'s, corner of William and Beekman sts., or to A. D. T. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x40; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Two cottages, with lot 52 by 234 feet; also 3 acres of land in the village of Fort Lee, N. J., situated on the banks of the Hudson River eight miles from the City Hall opposite 130th-st. Inquire of C. L. COXHEAD, No. 1,035 Broadway.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, FOR THE Summer months, a well-furnished cottage on Fort Hill, Tomkinsville, Staten Island. The location is unsurpassed within half an hour's distance from the City, and seven minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire at the Collector's office, Staten Island ferry.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, near Irvington, Westchester County, 24 miles from the City. Price for house and ground is, $3,800. Rent, $250 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply to PHILIP SCHUYLER, Jr., No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low can be seen at the office of D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON AT FAR Rockaway, L. I., two cottages, furnished or unfurnished, beautifully situated on the seashore. For a Summer residence it cannot be surpassed. For further particulars inquire of OWEN & CLARKE, No. 25 John-st.

IRVINGTON—FOR SALE, A ROMANTIC LITTLE place of five acres, with comfortable country house and outbuildings, 25 miles from depot; plenty of fruit, excellent water, perfectly healthy. Price $2,000.

DINGEE & HOLDEN, 8 Pine-st., or 1,078 Broadway.

TO LET—IN SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., A HOUSE containing 12 rooms, near the Presbyterian Church, 60 rods from depot. Good barn, half acre of land, pleasant situation. Address or apply to editor of *Orange Journal*.

TO LET—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER, A FURnished country seat at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, twelve miles from the City. Gardens, stables, &c. For particulars apply to E. J. GENET, No. 78 Broadway.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—TWO LARGE brick stores, suitable for feed and flour, grocery or light manufacturing business; situated at the steamboat landing. Apply on board the steamer MATTANO, Fulton Market-slip.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT Washington. Apply to JOHN HOOPE, Corner of Broadway and Chambers-st

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

LARGE COTTAGE, LOW RENT.—COTTAGE at Clifton, Staten Island, containing, on the 1st floor, parlor 16x15, dining-room 16x13, library 15x10, kitchen, china closet and pantry; on the 2d floor, 5 bed-rooms and store-room; also 3 bed-rooms in the attic, wash-room and cellar under the basement, with about half an acre of land, and stabling for three horses; situated one mile from Vanderbilt Landing, by plank sidewalk. Rent to a good tenant $300; former rent $450. Address M. A. P., Box No 1,078 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depot and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to

THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE, formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the depot, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 6 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c.; stable and coach-house, cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; locality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A desirable country residence situate in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County; size of ground 205x110 feet, with two-story and basement house 36x26 feet, barn, &c.; the garden is beautifully laid out, and stocked with the choicest fruits, shrubs, &c.; terms easy. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., near 8th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depot. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—A COTtage-house with all necessary out-buildings and four acres of land pleasantly located in the town of White Plains, on West-st., near the Methodist Church, 24 miles from Mamaroneck Depot, and 3 miles from the depot at White Plains. Location perfectly healthy. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL place on Staten Island, near the Four Corners and the Brewery, with 40 acres, and fine buildings and out-buildings; it is near Factoryville depot and Steamboat Landing; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank,

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT NEWRochelle, on Davenport's Neck; a house and about four acres of land, with stables, &c. The grounds are well laid out, plenty of fruit; near the water, good bathing, fishing, &c.; a desirable residence. Apply to C. FOSTER, New-Rochelle; or CYRUS LAWTON, Counselor at Law, No. 124 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT (FURNISHED) TO LET.—The residence of Joseph D. Thurston, at Bayside, near Flushing, including carriage-house, &c.; lawn finely shaded, fruit, &c.; commanding fine views of Little Neck Bay. For particulars address, with name, Box No. 2,019 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—New cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Easily accessible by railroad and steamboats

S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—The well-known residence of the late F. W. Paulding at Dobbs' Ferry, one hour's ride from the City; one of the most commanding situations on the Hudson, and within 5 minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot. Apply to FRED'K. GIBERT, No. 46 East 14th st.

TO LET—RESIDENCES IN THE TOWN OF RYE, near the Railroad Depot; two handsome and improved places, a larger and a smaller; rent, $700 and $325. Apply to E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st., New York.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y

## FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post office is kept there. The village contains a large grist mill, a large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1 500 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT ON the east bank of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, containing 200 acres in high cultivation, with desirable cottage and very spacious out buildings. It has two of the best building sites on the river, and would make two very desirable places or one of the finest stock farms in the State. It is capable of keeping fifty head of stock at present. For further particulars, apply at No. 82 Dey-st., or to the subscriber on the place. Terms easy. WALTER FICKETT.

TO LET—A GOOD FARM OF 163 ACRES, WITH 7 or 8 acres salt meadow, and Spring crops are being put in from April 1, in East Chester, one mile from New-Rochelle depot; if more desirable, the dwelling, with garden and orchard, separate; a fine place for a country home, with fishing grounds attached. Inquire of D. MORGAN, New-Rochelle village, or DAVID D. MORGAN, No. 382 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE grazing farm of 125 acres, town of Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y., a few miles from Chatham-Four-Corners. Also, the two 3-story brick houses Nos. 214 and 216 Fulton-st. Brooklyn (store property,) will be sold low, or leased to manufacturing. Apply to J. H. POILLON, No. 52 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELlent fruit and dairy farm of 157 acres, 30 miles from New-York, via New-Haven Railroad; spacious mansion and outbuildings, with view of Sound; fish-pond, choice fruit, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 30 ACRES, ONE AND a half miles from the village of Oyster Bay, and one mile from Norwich. All the buildings are nearly new and in good repair. For particulars inquire on the premises, of J. MONILAWS.

$8,000 WILL BUY A SPLENDID FARM of 100 acres, with crops on the ground, 30 miles from New-York; easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Terms easy. Address MYRON E. TANNER, Haverstraw, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—35 and 60 acres in Rockland County; 50 acres in Dutchess County; 70 acres at Bedford, and 200 at Greenburg, Westchester County; 106 acres on Long Island; 90 acres at Rahway, and 14 acres at Franklin, N. J.

SANDS & BROTHER, No. 166 Broadway.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED FOR THE SUMMER.—A small family want a comfortably furnished, moderate sized house, with pleasant grounds, for the Summer. Any one having such to let in the immediate vicinity of the City may hear of a desirable tenant, by addressing D. M. B., Box No. 1,332 Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—TO RENT, A furnished house, of moderate pretensions, in or near Newburgh or Fishkill Landing, from July 1 to Oct. 1, 1860. Address S. C., No. 60 West 11th st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A COMFORTABLY-FURnished or partly furnished three or four story modern brick house, located between 30th and 12th sts., and 4th and 5th avs. Address, with full particulars, H. E., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A PLEASANT RESIdence located between Manhattanville and Spuyten Duyvel, with from half to one acre of land. Address, stating size, locality and price, Box 1,557 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED ROOM, SUITABLE for storing furniture; possession 15th to 20th inst. Address Box No. 1,496 Post-office.

## LOST AND FOUND.

DIAMOND BREASTPIN.—LOST ON WEDNESday last a gentleman's DIAMOND PIN. $25 will be paid the finder to deliver it at 129 Duane-st., to A. C. RICHARDS.

LOST—SIX LOUISIANA STATE COUPONS, OF $20 each, payable April 1, 1860. Nos. 251 to 256, inclusive, payment whereof has been stopped, and for which a suitable reward will be paid on return of the same to us. M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING LAST, IN A Madison-av. stage, a private daily JOURNAL. The finder will please call at No. 225 Broadway, in the office. Any reasonable reward will be given. When last it contained three days' transactions.

## TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st.

References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LEASE,
Foot of 118th-st., East River,
FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
The brick building, 50x100, steam engine, water front of 100 feet, with dock, with 5 to 10 lots,
and Croton water.

The location of this property being so near the City, and the water front being available for vessels of any size, renders it more available for any kind of manufacturing purposes than any other property on the island. Apply to J. N. WATSON, Harlem,
At the Steamboat Dock, 130th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES, each in one large room of about 45x90 feet, of the Gymnasium building, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near Jefferson Market, suitable for lecture, school or billiard rooms, light and well ventilated, replete with Croton water, gas fixtures, &c., together with a large lot of settees, benches, school desks and furniture if desired. Rent low and possession immediately. Apply to RICHARD L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st. between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, No. 43 President-st., Brooklyn, 20x52 feet, on first story, 40 feet above—lot 100 feet deep; is in complete order, having just been painted and papered; has gas throughout, range, stationary wash-tubs, and bath, with hot and cold water; water-closets connecting with street sewer, marble mantels, bells, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply to the Arctic Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-street, New-York.

TO LEASE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS BRICK house, No. 72 West 20th-st., south side, near to the 6th-av. It will be finished about the 15th of April, and will possess all the modern improvements and conveniences. For particulars, apply to MACY & CO., corner of 20th-st. and 6th av., or to J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment, high-stoop, full-size house, three rooms deep, in first-rate order, with all the modern improvements, No. 288 West 20th-st., opposite the beautiful College grounds, between 9th and 10th avs.; also, a four-story and basement, brown stone, high-stoop house, for sale, No. 60 West 37th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO LARGE, WELL lighted and ventilated rooms, in building corner of Fulton and Front sts., Brooklyn, having the whole floor in each room. They are well calculated for any light manufacturing purposes and will be rented low to a good tenant; within 100 yards of Fulton Ferry. Apply to the Long Island Insurance Company, in the building.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND TWO BEDrooms on second floor above at No. 15 3d-av.; gas, Croton closets, wardrobe, &c; also, a back basement, if desired. House to be repainted, put in most complete order inside and out. Rent $400 with basement, and $360 without. For further particulars, apply to WM. H